

## FIGHT FOR PLATEAU ENDS WITH FRENCH STILL IN CONTROL

Remain in Possession From  
Craonne to Casemates  
Despite Attacks

## BATTLE ALL NIGHT

Germans Get Footing In  
First Line But Are  
Driven Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 23.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments, continued last night on the plateau before Craonne to Casemates. After the finish of extremely violent attempts the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line but an immediate and vigorous counter-attack ejected him from all but a small portion.

The struggle for California Plateau only ended last night. Despite all his efforts the enemy was unable to drive us off the plateau.

The official communiqué issued last evening reports:—The battle continued the whole day long with extreme violence in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne. Our observers located very numerous German batteries, whose principal efforts were directed against Casemates Plateau and California Plateau, which powerful bodies of German effective incessantly attacked.

Our men resisted with admirable bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting which occurred and vigorously counter-attacked the enemy, who were thrown back often from Casemates Plateau, to which they had clung with enormous losses. The enemy obtained a foothold in our first line positions in California Plateau during the afternoon. Fighting continued desperately. The artillery was very lively in Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

## British Raid Succeeds

London, July 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation southward of Avion, reached our objectives with little loss and took over 50 prisoners. We raided and bombed dugouts southward of Havrincourt and in the neighborhoods of Bullecourt and Holbecke. We repulsed raids made by the enemy at Lombartzyde and south-eastward of Loos.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

An artillery battle raged the whole night long in Flanders. Air-squadrons unsuccessfully attacked our balloons. We brought down eight aeroplanes.

During the night the enemy vigorously attacked between Avion and Mericourt. We equalled the enemy's successes.

We attacked the northern slope of Winterberg and carried several lines of trenches on a front of one kilometer, taking 230 prisoners.

One of our air squadrons bombed Harwich with visibly good effect. All of them returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the activity of the German artillery, which has been the feature along the Belgian dunes for some days, is steadily increasing.

The Germans attempted to consolidate along the support line from which they drove back a battalion of the Royal Rifles and the Northampton recently, but the position was rendered untenable and they retired.

The only result of their attack as regards territory has been the creation of a very wide No Man's Land. The Germans are permanently menaced in this area owing to our command of the sea and the likelihood of a long distance bombardment by our monitors.

## Germans Adopt New Rules

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that, owing to the fact that a bombarded position is usually cut off entirely from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs and shells in order to communicate with their rear during a bombardment. These bombs are fired from trench-mortars with a range of five hundred yards in order to establish communication between the first line under

(Continued on Page 2)

## Ting Hwai Case May Be International Episode

Facts Reported to Have Been Wired to Peking—Re-hearing Expected to Be Asked

The Ting Hwai episode has raised the wind. It has caused a stir in official circles of Shanghai in the last two days far beyond that of any episode in recent months. And it has now become a matter of more than local interest.

Nothing official is being said, but information has come to THE CHINA PRESS that the wires between here and Peking have carried more than one message concerning the trial—and to more than one legation.

According to Chinese reports last night, the Peking government has sent a telegram to Lu Yung-hsuan, Shanghai Defense Commissioner—at whose instance the arrest was made, to whom Gen. Ting was turned over and "at whose urgent request" the matter was kept secret—ordering that General Ting and the five Presidential seals be sent to Peking immediately.

Notwithstanding this, the friends of General Ting are proceeding with their plans to fight the case. Mr. T. R. Jernigan, of Jernigan and Fessenden, the attorneys to whom the case has been given, said yesterday that he had taken the case under advisement. He would not say what

action he had decided to take or express any opinion.

It is understood from other sources, however, that the program will be to ask a rehearing in the Mixed Court—a hearing under different auspices from the first, with the case set in advance and attorneys present for the accused. If this is refused the matter will be laid before the Consular Body.

Another probability is the calling of a public meeting of influential Chinese in Shanghai to make a public protest against the nature of the trial. Such suggestions have been made to Dr. Wu Ting-fang and other leading Chinese, who are now considering the matter.

One or two facts concerning the case remain to be cleared up. As to the statement in the North China Daily News that "information sought" was given to it "readily enough," it should be said in justice to Mr. M. O. Springfield, registrar of the Mixed Court and the officer in charge of the court, that he did not discriminate by giving information to any one paper. He gave out no information of any kind on Friday night. This statement is made on his authority.

## NEW COMMISSIONER TO ARRIVE HERE AUG. 1

Removal Of Mr. Chu Criticised  
By Dr. Wu Ting-fang

The newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, Sah Fu-mou, will leave Peking for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to assume his office August 1.

The outgoing commissioner, Mr. C. N. Chu, after handing over his office, will go to Canton with his family and then take a trip to the United States, according to his present plans. He expects to begin a commercial career and his trip across will be mainly for that purpose. He has decided not to mix up with politics any more and should his plans to go abroad fail to materialize he will confine himself to literary activities.

That injustice was done to Commissioner Chu in his dismissal by Wang Tah-hsieh is the opinion expressed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang. The former Minister of Foreign Affairs has formally said that Mr. Chu's work as Commissioner of Kiangsu has been regarded by members of the ministry as very satisfactory, yet after three days in office by Wang Tah-hsieh dismissed Mr. Chu for incompetency. Dr. Wu added that this indicates how the present administration looks on appointments.

## LOSSES OF BOTH SIDES HEAVY IN EAST AFRICA

Severe Battle Fought Near  
Narongombe After Retreat  
By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—An official despatch from East Africa reports:—The enemy evacuated Mshakama on the 17th. We pursued the main body of the enemy, who occupied a ridge northward of Narongombe which we attacked on the 19th. Severe fighting ensued, the enemy offering a stubborn resistance and frequently counter-attacking. The enemy sustained heavy losses, while our losses were also considerable.

The enemy has evacuated Kitope. We drove his rear-guard towards Madaba.

The retreat of the enemy towards Mahenge continues. Belgian columns are pursuing a small German column southward through the Engaruka district westward of Lake Natron.

## RAIDS IN BALKANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—An official despatch from Salonica reports:—We successfully raided Homondos, south-west of Serez. Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhisar and Puljovo.

## LATEST GERMAN RAID INTENDED FOR LONDON

Started On As Big A Scale As  
July 7 But Stopped By  
Better Defenses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—Telegrams from correspondents in Kent and Essex show that an attempt was made to raid London on an equal scale to that which occurred on the 7th July. Bombs were dropped in Folkestone and Harwich, but little damage was done except for smashing glass.

The raiders apparently had a very rough time, as isolated stragglers were seen scurrying homeward. Observers along the coast are loud in their praise of the British aeroplanes, which emerged seemingly from nowhere, ascending very rapidly to a height of ten thousand feet, and remained for hours patrolling the air.

The Germans again had luck and were able to hide themselves among the clouds.

## FRENCH SENATE VOTES CONFIDENCE IN CABINET

Government Authorised To Suppress  
All Propaganda Against  
Unity Of Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 23.—The Senate yesterday unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the government and expressed the trust that the government will suppress all propaganda against the discipline and security of the nation.

Previously M. Clemenceau made a remarkable speech denouncing pacifism.

There were general cheers when the Premier, M. Ribot, said that now he knew that the whole of Parliament was behind him, he could govern more strongly. He continued:

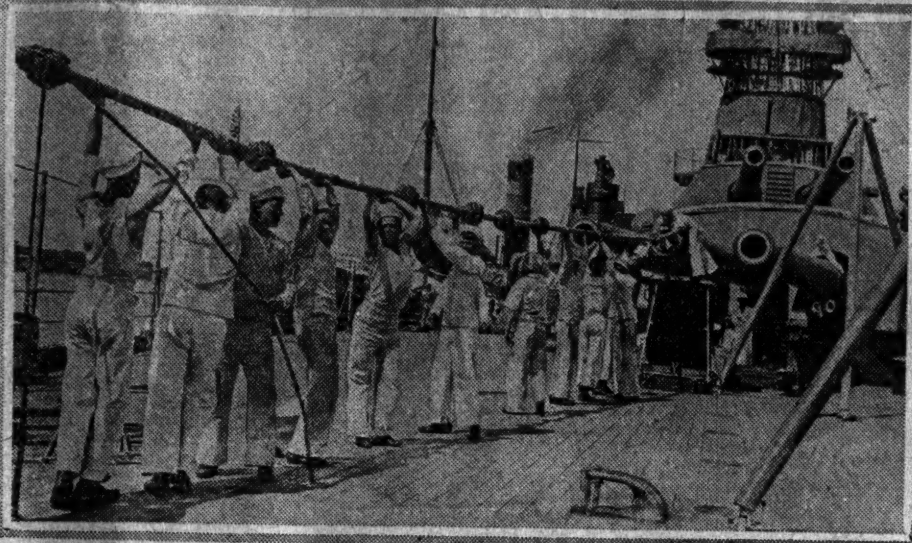
"Germany needs peace and means to secure it by any method. We are in the presence of a campaign of treachery. The police must redouble their vigilance, for German propaganda must be suppressed. If France wished for peace through weariness of the war, she was no longer worthy to be called France. Their trust must be no blind optimism and also no excessive uneasiness. France cannot be conquered."

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 26  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2  
For U.S.A. Canada, and Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. July 30  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 6  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17  
The American mail is due here on or about July 25, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.

## 'Cleaning The Teeth' Of The U. S. S. Oklahoma



CLEANING 14" GUN  
Bluejackets cleaning one of the fourteen-inch guns of the great dreadnought Oklahoma. (Passed by the censor).

## Rumanian Army Ready To Resume Fighting Against The Invader

Is Re-armed, Re-equipped And  
Trained Under Direction  
Of French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 22.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires that news has been received from Rumania which states that the Rumanian army is thoroughly prepared to renew the war, having been thoroughly re-armed, re-equipped and trained under the direction of French officers.

## INDIAN RULER MAKES DEFENSE OF HARDINGE

Aga Khan In Letter To Times  
Says He Won Loyalty  
Of Colony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—The Aga Khan, in a long letter to the Times in support of Lord Hardinge, says that if any Indian were now in either Houses of Parliament, no matter of what religion, province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify in the debates on the report of the Mesopotamia Commission to the strength and unanimity of Indian admiration for and attachment to Lord Hardinge, as well as to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the press.

"My countrymen of all shades and thought feel that he has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf," he writes.

"Lord Hardinge's work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by the temporary breakdown of military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The hold Lord Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Mesopotamia Commission."

"The breakdown in Mesopotamia was the inevitable result of the mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to India's military resources, both actual and potential. Every well-informed man knew during the last ten years the inevitability of war with Germany. No attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilization of the military strength of India to such a contingency, yet, when the moment of the world crisis came, Lord Hardinge, rightly trusting to India's profound loyalty to her Emperor and her indignant repudiations of the German efforts to reduce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France and it arrived in time to share in the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help in any of the theaters of the war was refused."

"Lord Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fault was one of a too generous response, considering the means immediately available, to the many calls made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Lord Hardinge."

## CANTON TO WELCOME KUOMINTANG LEADERS

Reception Planned For Parliament  
Members, Mr. Tong  
Shao-yi And Others

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, July 23.—Canton is preparing a reception for the members of Parliament coming from Shanghai to hold session here. They are also expecting the arrival of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, General Tsen Chun-hsuan and Mr. Tong Shao-yi, while the military authorities are mobilizing Canton subject to the orders of the Southern leaders.

The Kwangtung Government is supervising the Central Government railways and offices, but the Bank of China here is storing its cash on Shanghai with the foreign banks.

## Dr. Sun Making Plans

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, July 19.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen is now in Canton, making his first visit to Canton City proper July 18, when he was guest of the Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan. The Provincial Assembly gave him a reception at the legislative hall today, and other organizations of the city are talking of holding public welcome in his honor.

Dr. Sun is in favor of having the provisional capital of the Republic in Canton for the time being, the Military and the Civil Governor having been requested by the former Provisional President to consider the matter of issuing an invitation to the President, the Parliament, and the Navy to assemble in Canton.

With Dr. Sun have come many former revolutionists, including Fung Tse-yau, representing the Kuomintang, and others like General Chen Chiung-ming, former Tutuh of Kwangtung, who has figured in every previous revolution.

The republicans in Canton are opposed to Premier Tuan Chi-jui. They also charge the Acting President with having favored the dissolution of Parliament, secretly assisted the monarchists in their rebellion against the Central Government and in the restoration, and with having appointed Tuan as Premier without consent of Parliament, which he has up to date refused to reconvene. His refusal to help President Li Yuan-hung when the Tutchuns first revolted will never be overlooked by Canton as well as the South, according to telegrams from other provinces.

Inspector-General Lu Ying-ting is still in Kwangsi, and his hesitation in sending a punitive expedition is much discussed here. The Provincial Assembly has again passed a resolution demanding immediate action on the part of the Canton military authorities.

## Ni Shih-chung Will Not Be Tuchun Of Kiangsu Province

(From the Chinese Press)

On account of the declaration of independence by Admiral Chen Pili-kwan and a portion of the Navy, Tuan Chi-jui has consented to yield to General Feng Kuo-chang as to the appointment of the successor of

(Continued on Page 2)

## MILITARY DEBACLE FACED BY RUSSIA AS FRONT BREAKS

Anarchy Prevails In Trenches,  
With Whole Regiments  
Leaving At Will

## OFFICERS IGNORED

Provisional Government To  
Use Stern Measures To  
Restore Order

## TARNOPOL FALLS

Germans Press On, Taking  
Advantage Of Lack  
Of Opposition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—An appalling official account of the situation on the Southwestern Front has been received. The Russian Government says that a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of the troops. Most of the units are completely disorganized, the offensive started has utterly disappeared, orders are unheeded and exhortations by comrades are repelled by threats and shots.

Some elements voluntarily evacuate their positions without waiting for the approach of the enemy. Sometimes urgent orders for reinforcements are discussed for hours. For a distance of hundreds of versts long files of robust, shameless deserters are proceeding to the rear. Frequently entire units desert.

Extreme measures are necessary to avert a catastrophe and the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front has ordered that deserters must be fired on and merciless action must be taken against the cowards who are selling Russia and the Revolution.

A Russian official communiqué reports: We attacked in the direction of Vilna, penetrating to a depth of two miles in some places in the neighborhood of Krevo and taking over a thousand prisoners. The instability and moral weakness of certain detachments is jeopardizing the development of our further success. Great numbers of our officers have perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

Tarnopol Is Captured  
The enemy continues his offensive between the Sereth, Strypa and Zlota Lipa. He has occupied four villages. There is an intense enemy artillery bombardment southward of Beresovica and Velka.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Germans have occupied Tarnopol.

A German communiqué says: A Russian attack south-westward of Dvinsk failed.

A Russian attack at Krevo penetrated our position. Our counter-attack drove the enemy out except at two points.

Our counter-attack southward of the Sereth developed and the Russians retired into the Carpathians. We have occupied the heights immediately westward of Tarnopol, crossed the Rohatyn-Ostrow railway and begun a forward movement on both sides of the Dniester. The Russians made a strong resistance southward of the railway.

The activity of the Russians has increased along the ridge of the Carpathians as far as Putna.

The lively artillery fire along the Lower Sereth indicates impending battles.

## Government To Act

Petrograd, July 23.—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates' Council and the Peasants' Congress after an all-night sitting passed a resolution that the country is threatened with a military debacle and internal anarchy, declaring that the State and the Revolution are endangered, proclaiming the Government to be the Government of the safety of the Revolution and according it unlimited power to re-establish the organization of the army and public order.

A ministerial statement regarding the resignations of Cabinet Ministers announced on Prince Lvov's attitude in resigning.

It notes the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Public Instruction and Justice and appoints M. Nekrasoff Minister with-

## Now Comes Siam As Latest To Declare War On Germany

All Kaiser's Subjects In The  
Country Arrested And Ship-  
ping Seized

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bangkok, July 23.—Siam has declared war against Germany, arrested all Germans in the country and seized 18,965 tons of German shipping.

## Lloyd-George's Reply To Michaelis Praised

London Press Gives Approval,  
As Does Premier Hughes  
Of Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—The papers cordially approve Mr. Lloyd George's ruthless analysis of Dr. Michaelis' subtleties.

Melbourne, July 23.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, in an interview said that he entirely agreed with Mr. Lloyd George that Michaelis' honeyed mouthings are hypocritical cant intended to soothe the unfortunate masses in Germany and deceive the world. There can only be one end, the complete destruction of Germany's military power. Mr. Lloyd George has behind him a united Empire. The outer Dominions are even more resolute today to prosecute the war to a decision and victory on the battlefield than at the commencement of the struggle.

## Greek King Expresses Hope Allies Will Win

Sends Telegram On Belgian In-  
dependence Day Conveying  
Sympathy Of Greece

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, July 22.—King Alexander telegraphed to the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the Belgian Independence Day sympathetically conveying the hope of Greece for the triumph of the Allies.

## SUBMARINES RUINING BRITAIN, SAYS KAISER

Meets Socialists At Conference  
For First Time Since Forma-  
tion Of Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, July 23.—On the first occasion since the establishment of the Empire the Kaiser recently met the leaders of the Socialist Party at an informal conference. He informed them that submarine warfare is succeeding beyond all expectations and is bringing ruin and destruction to Great Britain. The Emperor emphasised the connection between submarine warfare and "the great successes of our army on land."

## The Weather

Bright but muggy. The maximum temperature recorded was 90 degrees, and the minimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.9 and 65.7.







## A Review Of The British Campaign In France

(By the Military Expert of the New York Times, July 1)

The general British strategy of this year seems to be differing very materially from that of last year. The battle of the Somme, the great single effort on the western front, had as its basic idea a continuous action; in other words, an unceasing pounding on the same front. This proved effective, as evidenced by the German retreat to the present lines. But it was expensive. It cost heavily in men, which is not offset by the fact that it probably cost the Germans equally as much.

This year the process adopted seems to be one of a series of heavy blows at different points while maintaining such pressure at all points, by means of artillery fire, that it would be dangerous for the Germans to shift troops for re-inforcing purposes, on the assumption that an attack was going to fall on any given point. In so far as last year's efforts tended to maintain consistent pressure on the lines at all times, the two offensives are similar. The greatest difference lies in the relative losses involved in the two methods.

As a recent illustration, we may take the battle for the Messines Ridge. In this battle, lasting only two days, the British loss was between 8,000 and 10,000 men. The unwounded German prisoners captured were about 7,000, only slightly less than the total number of British casualties.

An attack of this sort demands an overwhelming superiority in the mechanics of war—in shell, in guns of all calibers in means of observation, that is, in airplanes. But it is not sufficient merely to have superiority. There must be the most exact timing, the closest co-operation of the artillery and the infantry with the airplanes. All these things marked the Messines battle. After capturing all of the objectives for which the attack was undertaken, the British settled down into their new positions and immediately began preparations for a new attack in another quarter. This time it was the old battleground of Arras.

The objective this time was Lens, for the possession of which many battles have been fought, and whose economic value to Germany is greater than any other point on the present lines. The development of this most recent offensive has been most interesting. The valley of the Scarpe runs directly through the battleground and is flanked on either side by important hills, which have rendered the Germans efficient service as observation posts. The Germans held on to these stubbornly in spite of the rain of shell which was poured into them from the British artillery. The Lille district is from a purely military standpoint, aside from the value of Lens itself, necessary to the maintenance of the German lines in their present position. Upon the continued possession of Lille depends the hold on the Belgian coast.

For many reasons the German must hold all of the Belgian coast that it is possible to hold. Germany persists in claiming that the British

offensive has definitely halted. The German people believe this; and these same people are clamoring for part of the Belgian coast as one of the terms of peace. Should it become necessary, then, to give up a part of this cherished possession, the eyes of many of the German non-combatants would be opened to the real state of affairs.

Aside from this, there is the vital question of Zebrugge, the submarine base, and of Ostend, which is now a busy German manufacturing establishment and naval base. Both these points would be threatened by the capture of Lille. Lens, some distance to the south, is the sole remaining outpost to Lille, and while its capture will not necessarily mean that the fall of Lille will follow, it will mean that a long step has been taken in this direction. Therefore, we have seen the Germans exerting every means to hold fast to the coal city.

The general process by which the British are taking the city is one with which we became familiar last year in the battle of the Somme. In the battle of Loos, fought in September, 1915 the British advanced their lines to Hill 70, directly north of Lens. This part of the line has remained stationary ever since. South of the city, however, there was a great loop terminating at Arras. It is this loop which the British are trying to close. Little by little it has been narrowing. With the northern part of the line stationary, the British have been steadily gnawing away at the southern part, drawing their lines closer and closer to the city, trying to make the strap and the buckle come together.

The first step taken was the capture of Hill 86, west of Coulotte Village. This is the highest point south of the Souchez River and north of the village of Vimy. From here, advancing a few yards at a time, with the trenches close together, the Canadians pushed their way down the eastern slopes and finally occupied the village of La Coulotte. This threw them squarely across the Lens-Arras road, and only about a mile from the city. Here the fighting south of the Souchez rested for several days, while, to the north of the river, the Canadians pressed the advantages gained in the south.

Moving out from Lievin, the western suburb of Lens, the advance was made southeast toward the village of Eleu. It was slow but unhalting, and the outskirts of this town were reached. This brought the British line on the north of the Souchez well in advance of that on the south, which had not penetrated beyond La Coulotte. At the same time it outflanked the German trenches on the south which were opposing the Canadian advance. These the Germans were forced to give up, and the lines south of the river were pushed forward to the outskirts of Avion. Once here, it was short work to enter the town itself, which, house by house, is falling into British hands. This throws the British east of the easternmost houses of Lens on the

southern side of the city while, on the northern side, from their positions and Hill 70, they are just about opposite the center of the city. Lens, therefore, is almost surrounded.

The country on both sides of the Souchez has been flooded, or at least the attempt has been made of flood it, and the houses of Lens have been turned into machine-gun posts. Everything that could be done to hold the city has been done. But the result is the creation of a narrow pocket, the mouth of which is less than two miles wide. Both sides of the German lines guarding Lens are, therefore, under fire from both front and rear, as well as from the flanks, and under fire at close artillery range. It is inevitable that the city should soon fall, even though the British may not be successful in forcing their way across the two miles yet lacking to make the circle complete. Every approach to Lens is naturally under heavy fire at all times, and supplies of all kinds are cut off. Evacuation is the only possible answer.

It is possible that various machine-gun posts have been established in the city, with instructions to hold out as long as possible, and then either to fall back or surrender. But should this be the case it will prove but a temporary expedient to slow the British up and will not change the ultimate outcome.

Suddenly switching to a new sector on Thursday, the British struck another blow south of Lens while the battle for the latter place was still in progress. This was but another example of a sudden attack in force with the element of surprise present. This time the blow fell against the village of Oppy, the British striking both west and south of the town. For weeks this section of the front has been quiet. Oppy is one of the important points in the so-called switch line branching from the line between Quent and Drocourt. It has been the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the Spring offensive and has already cost the British thousands of casualties.

The Germans were evidently not expecting the attack, which swept into the front-line trenches over a front of a mile and a half. It is blows such as these, often with no apparent objective except, perhaps, points of local tactical importance, but which are delivered in force after destructive artillery fire, which not only exact their toll of casualties but which keep the entire German line out and uncertain.

At the same time, from our standpoint, the general situation is not as bright as these isolated victories would make it appear. France is hard hit. Germany has been able to draw troops from Russia until the French superiority in artillery is not sufficiently great to offset the concentration of men which Germany has made against her. The British are facing a line which was prepared with months of effort on ground carefully selected for defensive purposes. British progress since this line was reached, except in the case of the Messines Ridge and at Lens, has been hardly noticeable.

The question of numbers enters into these individual attacks in a small way, it is true, and works out to the disadvantage of the Germans. But there must be something more than a process of attrition to win the war. Germany has irrevocably

lost it in the sense that she cannot win it. This decision was reached at Verdun, and nothing can upset it. In fact, it is doubtful if we shall ever see Germany on the offensive again except as a defensive measure, as in a counterattack. But this does not mean that the Allies have won the war by any means. It is hardly probable that Germany can be starved, unless pressure on the neutrals should be sufficiently great to prevent them from sending to Germany some vital raw materials for which she depends on foreign countries. What these raw materials are no one can say. It may even be that an embargo on all products to Germany might make no special difference. We cannot say to what extent Germany is or is not self-supporting. But if she is so dependent, the neutrals are the only powers which can starve her.

The British blockade has been in force since March, 1915, and still Germany is no nearer starvation than she was a year ago. It is becoming more and more apparent that the only victory must be a military victory brought about by superiority in numbers (whether through attrition or other means), and, finally, in aircraft. It is true that Germany is worse off as regards men, particularly as to what may be termed a strategic reserve, than are any of the other powers, even France. Germany has called to the colors—indeed, has actually at the front—practically all of her 1918 class. Her 1919 class has practically all been called to the training camps. France has not yet called the latter class, and the 1918 class, though in training, has not yet been sent to the front. This means that Germany is mortgaging her future heavily for present advantage. But whether the mortgage can be foreclosed before the submarine campaign fulfills German expectations is the question.

There can be no doubt that Germany is practically defeated on land, and that only time is necessary to conclude the matter. The German Chancellor himself admitted this when he stated that the submarine campaign was Germany's last card. But we must admit that it has proved an excellent card up to this time.

But to return to the fighting. The Germans, feeling the pressure of the British and, impart, of the French, have made strong efforts to cause a diversion by attacks in other quarters. Both along the Somme front at points on the Chemin-des-Dames and about Verdun, heavy attacks have been made. At Vauxaillon they succeeded in driving a small salient into the French line, but the French re-acted quickly and snuffed it out almost immediately. At Verdun the attack was made on the west bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304. The Germans simply cannot make up their minds to quit activities on the Verdun front. The French attack in December, by which all the vital positions on the east bank of the river in German hands were retaken, put a quietus on attacks on this side of the river, but several

times the Germans have struck on the west bank without result. The attack last week met with the same result.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to diagnose the real purpose behind the German attacks. About ten days ago a series of heavy attacks, rising to the point of a major offensive, were delivered, but not followed up. In the very midst of them the French struck and were successful. It may be that the Germans, seeing no prospect of respite on the British front, are really planning a gigantic offensive against some point on the French front which they mean to maintain. This will give them some advantage in initiative, in selecting the battleground, and, possibly, force a diversion of British interest. As a forerunner of this, they would naturally follow the procedure which has marked their course for the past few weeks. In other words, these recent attacks may be interpreted as feelers for the purpose of testing the French lines in the hope that a weak point may be developed.

There is also another possibility. French exhaustion is exaggerated in this country, and, if we may judge by the comments of the German press, an erroneous idea about it also exists in Germany. It is true that France has been severely bled, but it is much more capable of resistance than two years ago. The French have not suffered as the German themselves have suffered. This is but natural, as the Germans have been engaged in large numbers in so many different fields where they have borne the brunt of the fighting. But if the Germans, who seem to have an unlimited ability for self-deception, really believe that the French are almost exhausted, they would naturally have reason to believe that there was a weak spot somewhere if it could only be found. These attacks on the French line have not, however, developed to the point where there is any reason to believe that, at present, there is any other motive behind them than one of a diversion of interest on the other fronts.

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## FOE UNDERGROUND, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Beginning Of The End, When  
Germans Are Pounded  
Into Humility

MUNITIONS NOW ADEQUATE

U-Boats Cannot Affect Supply  
—Promises To Keep Bread  
Prices Down

Dundee, Scotland, June 20.—“We have driven the great army of Germany underground,” said Premier Lloyd George in a speech here today, when he received the freedom of the city. “When a great army is driven to these tactics it is the beginning of the end; it means that we are pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind.”

“It is good for the war, is even better for after the war. As long as the Prussians have an idea of superiority in their minds Europe will not be a decent place for people to live in peace. It will be easier after this.”

The Prussian, said Mr. Lloyd George, had many virtues, but a sense of humility had never been among them. The Premier added that the Prussian was now being taught the virtue of humility with a fierce and relentless lash.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if necessary the Government would resort to the Exchequer in order that the price of bread should be kept within reach of the bulk of the people.

Speaking of the sacrifices the people had been called on to make in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no privations in the country thus far and that while there were privations in Germany and Austria those countries were still fighting. Men restricted in their luxuries should not give themselves the airs of men who were enduring tortures. Complaints did not come from the men who were making the real sacrifices, but the country was entitled to ask the Government that restrictions and limitations should have a genuine war purpose, and he included in that the demobilisation after the war. That rule he had applied to every restriction that had been made.

The restriction of horse racing, the Premier said, was entirely a question of the extent to which it could be permitted without interfering with the work of the war. Anything beyond that would be irritating and mischievous, and anything short of it inadequate to meet the case.

“If you apply those principles to the question of drink,” he continued, “you will find that it will work out all right. No man in his senses would sacrifice the food of the country for any drink, however alluring it may be.”

### Cannot Permit Profiteering

The second condition which the country was entitled to ask from the Government, the Premier continued, was that it should not permit the burdens of the country to be increased by what was called profiteering, as distinct from profit. Profiteering was unfair in peace; in war it was an outrage. That was why the Government had taken action to restrict profits and proposed to deal very drastically with unfair profiteering in food.

The third condition which the people were entitled to expect, Mr. Lloyd George went on, was that food should be brought within the reach of the people. The present prices were largely dependent on prices over which the Government had no control, in America and elsewhere, but steps such as were within its power had been taken by the Government to keep the prices of food within bounds. The Government would even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer to see at any rate that the price of bread was within reach of the bulk of the people.

The Premier said that the people must not shrink under the burden of the struggle, but lift their eyes to Great Britain's purpose, which was clearer than ever. He continued:

“We are fighting for the right of men and women, and we shall win. I always knew the struggle would be a prolonged one, and made plans on that presumption, but with continuous persistence and unflinching will we shall win.”

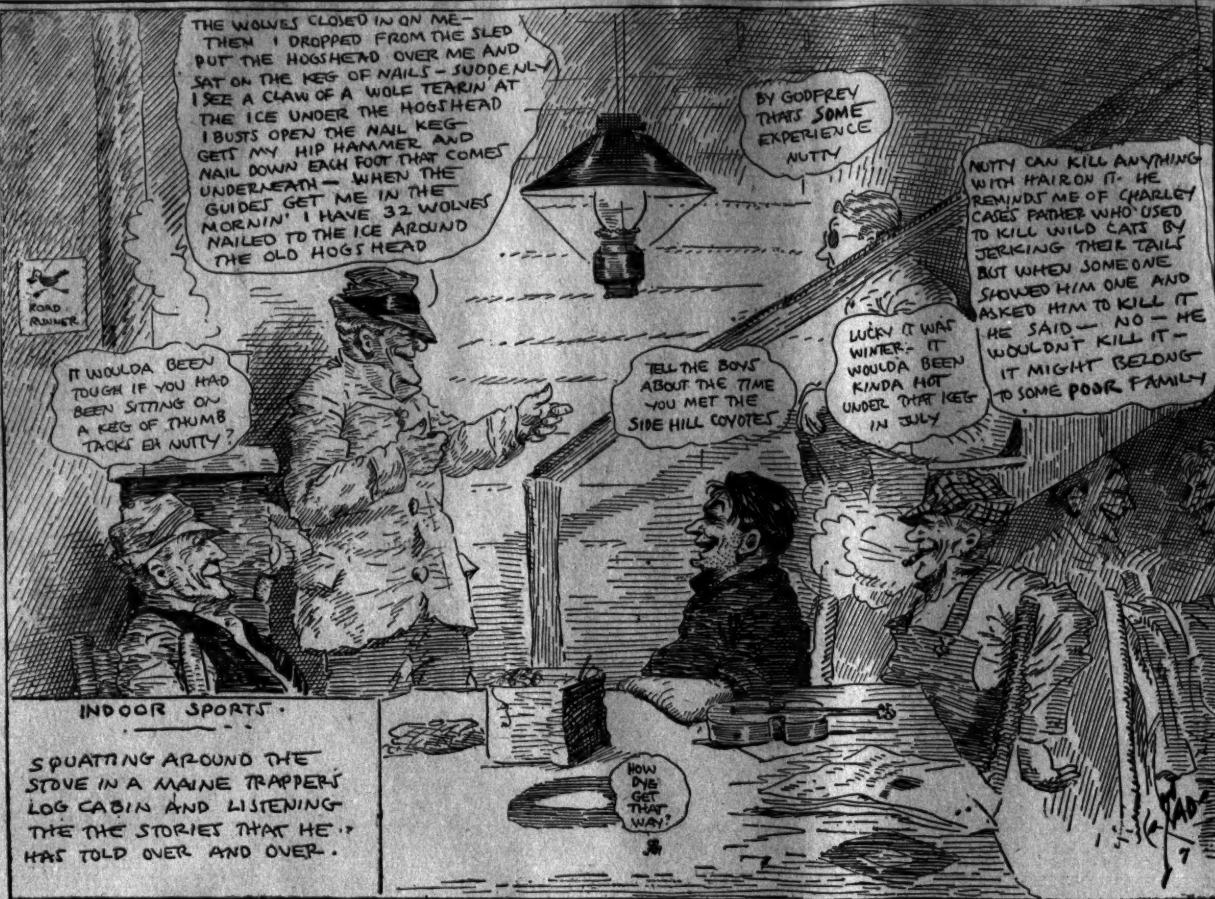
The Premier referred to the attitude which the Germans adopted in 1870—1. “when Alsace and Lorraine (those French provinces) were dragged from France,” and continued:

“The doctrine of 1870 is the doctrine of today, and it is the doctrine we are fighting. So it is with Italy, who wants to live with those of her people, and so also with the Poles, who want

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



to resume the thread of their national independence. It is our will that they shall. And so it is with Mesopotamia, and Palestine. These men are not to be dumb-driven cattle that are to be transferred at the will of the Emperor. That is what we are fighting.”

### Dofy U-Boats On Munitions

The Premier referred to some of the measures taken to combat the Central Powers. Among other things he said:

“The lesson from the financial measures we took at the beginning of the war was this—that in war you must not be afraid of things which were never done before. And there might also be a lesson there for times of peace. The boldest measures are often the safest.”

The Premier went on to say that the romantic story of how the country had organised and utilised its resources had been told by Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, a day or two ago in the House of Commons. He added:

“We have now such a reserve that even the German submarines cannot deprive us of necessary munitions for prosecuting the war to a successful termination.”

It was his special pride, he said, that from the first he had advocated a great program of big guns and a superabundance of projectiles for the purpose of destroying the barbed wire and trenches of the enemy. There was no doubt now that the British Army had guns of the heaviest caliber and an abundance of ammunition to enable it to triumph over the foe.

### Sees Hit At Northcliffe

London, June 30.—The Evening Star says editorially:

“The Prime Minister spoke the mind of the nation at Glasgow. He asked the nation to keep steady. If we are not mistaken the answer of the nation will be to its leaders, keep steady, too. The nation was never steadier than it is today. Its nerve was never stronger, and we are not sure that it needs the help of the press to keep up its nerve. On the contrary, it could do without some of the help it is getting from the stunt press.”

“We are glad to see that Lloyd George took advantage of the absence of Lord Northcliffe to read a lecture to the Northcliffe press. Here it is: ‘I rather object to John Bull (I mean the old Britisher) always being represented as if he were in a towering rage with somebody or something, growling at his foot and generally swearing at everybody. That does not represent him. As a matter of fact he is a good-tempered, forbearing, patient, tenacious old gentleman who has cultivated the habit of never giving in, once he has made up his mind about it. There are people who think the nation is like a petrol machine; that it can only be driven

by a rapid succession of petty explosions, and unless they always hear its spluttering, they think the machine is at a standstill.’ (The Northcliffe press has just published a cartoon of John Bull in a towering rage with cane in his hand like Mr. Squeers, threatening to thrash the old gang of which Lloyd George was so eminent a member.)

“We are somewhat tickled by Lloyd George's description of the Northcliffe press and its passion for a rapid succession of petty explosions. Excellent! But what will the god across the sea think of it all?”

London, June 30.—The speech of Premier Lloyd George at Glasgow yesterday, in which he said the war would come to an end when the allied armies had reached the aims which they had set out to obtain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany, is mainly approved by the newspapers, but does not escape criticism from the extreme press of the opposite camps, Radical and Tory.

Some conservative papers dissent from his assumption that difference of opinion exists between the German Government and the German people, and say that the German people are faithful to their Government because

it accurately mirrors the spirit of Germanism. The Morning Post says that the Germans are all in this war up to the neck, and if the Premier thinks any change in the system of government would alter their spirit, he knows nothing of the German people. The Post contends that the idea that Germany is driven to war by a tyrannical Government and is groaning for liberation from the Hohenzollern yoke is pure fancy.

Referring to the difficulties of Russia from anarchical elements, subsidised by Germany, The Post complains that the British Government is showing indulgence and timidity toward secret enemies at home, allowing the formation of revolutionary committees to organise disaffection, and says this disaffection has been allowed to win a victory in Ireland.

At the other extreme, The Daily News finds that the speech falls short of expectations, and laments the lack of definiteness in declaring war aims. It says that the Premier cannot conciliate from the extreme press of the public platform, and it may be doubted whether he can wholly convince Russia.

“It is essential,” continues The Daily News, “that the Allies should state their war aims once for all in a declaration, drawn up in concert and in-

dorsed by every party to the alliance. Today, when the former subjects of the Russian Emperor are foremost in urging a statement of war aims of democracy, the force of the demand is irresistible.”

The News suggests that war aims be formulated and submitted to Germany with the intimation that if peace is refused on terms proposed every port and market of the Allies shall be closed to her for a fixed period after the war.

With regard to the Premier's reference to Russia some editorials command him for giving candid expression to the idea that the Russian upheaval postponed victory. His prediction that Russia will regain its strength and become more formidable than ever is indorsed by the Morning Post, which believes that Russians know Germany in their inexterminable enemy and exploiter.

Concerning the future of the captured German colonies, The Express suggests that these, as well as Mesopotamia and Armenia, be administered after the war by international commissions until their people are able to govern themselves. The paper adds: “The representation of the United

States on such commissions would remove European suspicions.”

The Manchester Guardian agrees with Lloyd George's statement that it would be a disaster if the war ended before the Allies obtained the objects for which they are fighting, but thinks that the country had better be under no delusions regarding the present position, as not enough has happened yet to make Germany relinquish her conquests.

“As to this relinquishment of all, including the most idealistic, the Russians are agreed,” says the paper, “and all might therefore unite to fight on for the present, until this initial stage is reached. But what lies beyond? The Russians wish to repudiate annexations and indemnities. The Allies

have drawn a distinction between indemnity and reparation, and we confess that the Premier would have been better advised to have adhered to guarantees against repetition.”

Asking who would continue the campaign for a day on the question of money payments, The Guardian thinks that this is a point on which “we can go far toward meeting the views of the new democracy, which is our ally, and on whose sympathy so much depends.”

“Our object,” continues the paper, “is to beat Germany decisively, so that she once for all will relinquish hope of world domination. In this an end is reached. But what lies beyond? The heavy agreement of the Russian people is a very serious factor.”

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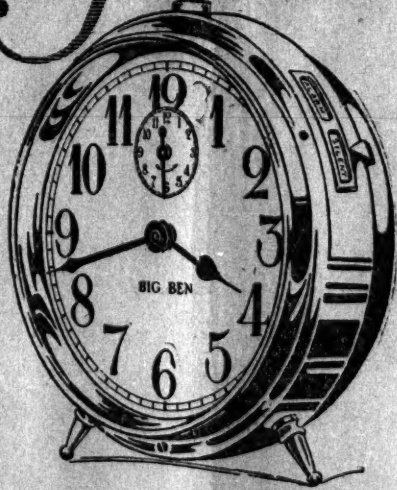
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## SPORTS: Latest News of Athletic World: GOSSIP

BLUES WIN LAST GAME  
AND SHANGHAI SERIES

Swan Holds Opponents To Four Hits; Porterfield Allows Nine, Losing 3-1.

With Old Man Swan shooting them over the pan where the Red Sox couldn't find them and his teammates clouting the ball at psychological intervals, the patched up Blue Sox team stepped into the lead as the first club series ended yesterday afternoon. The final figures were 3 runs to 1. It was simply a case of being out for the losers. At that they staged two desperate rallies in the last two innings and in the ninth had tied up the count but for some lax coaching.

Swan went along for seven innings without a safety being registered against him after Ollerdesen's double in the first. He walked two men during the nine innings but threw only 25 balls in all wide of the plate.

Sickness has been ravaging the ranks of the Blue Sox team and men for play were called there were only seven players on the field. Reid and Halle were borrowed from the Reds in order that the game might proceed. There was some question in view of this fact as to whether the contest might go as a regular league game, but it was finally concluded to allow yesterday's game to conclude the series and to start anew with the Navy Thursday.

The two runs that the Blue Sox put across in the first inning kept looming larger throughout the fray and proved to be all necessary for the victory. Both were produced by Roberts' double, the only hit of the inning, after Tinkham had reached first on Sokall's error and Stephenson had drawn free passage.

After that it was a one-two-three see-saw until Blues got to hitting again in the fourth. In the third inning Swan pitched only five balls and Porterfield only seven. Roberts and Hennings were out in the fourth when Swan started activities with a hit to right. Reid followed with a double in the same direction and the odd run was scored. He also produced a hit to left, but Reid, who had stolen second, was held at third and Turner popped out to the pitcher.

Three hits in the next inning failed to produce any more Blue rallies and the sixth was another mappy inning. Bills reached first on Wilhoit's fumble but was caught napping off the sack and run down. Porterfield served up only three balls to set down the Blues in their half, second, third and short doing the assisting and Wilhoit shooting over an especially fast play.

Reids got their one in the eighth. Sokall led off with a hit. Davis struck out. Porterfield lined a two-bagger to right, but Sokall fell down after rounding second and got no further than third. He was out at the plate when Bills rapped to Clapp. Porterfield stole third and came in while Bills, caught asleep again, was being run down between first and second.

Things looked bright for the Reds again in the last inning. Woods was hit by Swan. Ollerdesen got his second hit and the runner went to second and third on the throw in. Stephenson making a close play of Halle's throw to catch Woods. Clapp reached first on the fielder's choice and Woods was out at third. Pitt failed to Stephenson, who held the ball and caught Ollerdesen entirely unaware and everything was over.

Thursday's game will begin a new series, involving at least one Navy team, with the possibility of another being added later. Blues and sailors will start things off. The games are to be played on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. All-Shanghai and All-Navy teams engaging on Sundays.

Yesterday's score:

	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bills, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Woods, 2b.	2	0	2	4	0	0
Ollerdesen, lf.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Clapp, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Pitt, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Pomeroy, rf.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Sokall, lb.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Davis, c.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Porterfield, p.	3	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	29	1	4	24	15	2

	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Tinkham, cf.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Stephenson, 3b.	3	1	2	3	4	0
Wilhoit, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	1
Roberts, c.	4	0	1	2	3	1
Hennings, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Swan, p.	3	1	2	0	2	1
Reid, lb.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Halle, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	3	9	27	16	2

By innings: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 = 1  
Blue Sox..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 = 3  
Two base hits—Ollerdesen, Roberts, Reid, Porterfield. Stolen bases—Porterfield, Swan, Reid, Halle. Struck out—by Swan, 6; by Porterfield, 3. Bases on balls—off Porterfield, 2; off Swan, 2. Hit by pitcher—Woods. Umpires—Logan and McGhee.

## Yachting

A sailing race has been arranged between the members of the Yacht Club and those of the Midget Sailing Club (Henli). Sides will be chosen by Messrs. E. T. Byrne and T. Mellows, the Commodore and Vice-Commodore of the Yacht Club. The boats to be used are the sailing sampans of the Midget Club.

The course will be arranged by a joint committee on board the Foam on Wednesday evening at five o'clock, immediately before the race.

On Thursday evening the 3rd Harbor Race will be re-sailed, the conditions for last week having been received too late for publication. The start will be at 5.35, first gun at 5.30. Course and conditions will be settled on board the Foam shortly after five o'clock on the day of sailing. Competitors who are unable to be present are requested to have a laodah waiting to secure a copy of the Racing Notification.

On Sunday, July 29, the 4th ordinary race will take place. First gun 8.55 a.m. From the Shanghai line the boats will proceed up river to Dongku; the first boat in to take times. A return start will be made about 3 p.m.; aggregate times to count.

## Cricket

"A" Co. v. Machine Gun Co.  
"A" Company, British, S. V. C., and the Machine Gun Company play cricket today and tomorrow on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground. Game starts at 5.20 p.m. sharp each day. The following will represent "A" Co.:

Lieut. Monk, L. Cpl. Cooke, Ptes. Clifford, Milner, Anderson, Langley, Macdonald, Cameron, Vine, Wilson and Enticknap.

Reserve, Pte. C. Martin.  
"A" Co. v. S. M. Police R. C.  
On Saturday "A" Company meets the S. M. Police R. C. on the Police ground at 2.30 o'clock.

The following will represent "A" Co.:  
Lieut. Monk (Capt.), L. Cpl. Cooke, Ptes. Clifford, Milner, Anderson, Langley, Macdonald, Cameron, Vine, J. E. Wilson, and W. H. L. Warrenner.

## Shanghai Golf Club

The Shanghai Golf Club monthly Cup competition will be played off on Saturday and Sunday. The conditions call for 18 holes, medal play, club handicaps. The winner qualifies for the Captain's Cup.

## Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:  
1.—March "Spick and Span".....Ansell.  
2.—Overture "Juanita".....Williams.  
3.—Waltz "I Love my love".....Caryl.  
4.—Selection "Carmen".....Bizet.  
5.—Song "The Orphan".....Maggie.  
6.—Selection from the Ballet "Sylvia".....Delibes.  
A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge.

## Unclaimed Cablegrams

The Great Northern Telegraph Co.  
June 26.—Yokohama, L. Reid Astor House.  
July 2.—Dairen, Andersen.  
July 15.—Kobe, Hart Telegraphic office.  
July 22.—Kobe, Samuel Ward Care Thomas Hotel.

What makes it go?

MGR. VON GERLACH OF  
VATICAN SENTENCED  
FOR LIFE AS A SPY

Papal Secretary Of Wardrobe Is Convicted Of Using Office For Furtherance Of German Plans—He Is Fugitive

Rome, Italy, June 25.—The uncovering of further ramifications of the German espionage system spread through years of peace to every corner of the globe which might be included within the orbit of Pan-German ambitions, ended here Saturday in the conviction of Monsignor von Gerlach and his accomplices after a trial occupying 56 sessions of the court. Monsignor von Gerlach, who held a high position at the papacy, being private chamberlain to the Pope, was sentenced to perpetual confinement.

Mario Pomarici, in some ways the greatest criminal of the gang, was sentenced to be shot. Others of the accused were sentenced to penal servitude for life or to five or three years ordinary imprisonment, according to the court's view of the degree of their complicity. Von Gerlach and Pomarici are fugitives from justice.

In this way ended a very remarkable trial for espionage which was held in camera, the public being only admitted to the two hours' reading of the sentences.

The Italian public little knew the bearing on these facts of the statement in the papers January last that two notorious cracksmen had escaped from jail. Monsignor von Gerlach did not know either, but he knew the meaning of an item of news in the Vienna papers early in April which had a connection with the above and which announced a burglary in the house adjoining the German Embassy but having no connection with it.

Monsignor von Gerlach, in fact, on learning of this burglary, immediately fled from Rome and got safely away two hours before the Italian police, acting under the orders of the secret service agents, burst into the prelate's house. He allowed himself no time to remove a mass of incriminating documents which revealed the ramifications of the German spy system as affecting Italy and in a very few hours afterwards over 300 arrests, many of them of highly placed people, had been effected all over Italy.

The Italian secret service had long been trying to unravel the meaning of mysterious happenings including the loss of two Italian battleships, Benedetto Brin and Leonardo da Vinci. They eventually learned that documents which would reveal the information they wanted were in a safe in a private house adjoining the German Embassy in Vienna, but that the safe was so constructed that if opened or broken into by persons unacquainted with its arrangements a stream of poison gas would pour out upon the safebreakers and alarms would be rung in every police office in Vienna. Hence the release of the notorious burglars, who agreed for the payment of a sum equal to \$10,000, to attempt to break into the safe. They were smuggled into Vienna, provided with poison gas masks and the latest safe-breaking devices, and successfully accomplished their mission.

The Vienna papers said they had stolen a great quantity of money, but they had really stolen enormously important documents which showed that von Gerlach, master of the papal wardrobe, was, as the Italian Secret Service suspected, the head of the German spy system in Italy and had been communicating information to the Germans partly by means of the Vatican's diplomatic valise, which is not searched or censored, partly by means of anonymous letters in the agony columns of newspapers and in other ways.

Mgr. Gerlach's accomplices, who

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" 6	150	120	75	60	15 "
" 8	200	160	100	80	20 "
" 10	250	200	125	100	25 "
" 12	300	240	150	120	30 "
" 15	375	300	187	150	37 1/2 "
" 20	500	400	250	200	50 "



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Owen Williams,  
General Agent.

have been sentenced, mainly describe themselves as journalists, although no Italian press bodies recognise them. One named Garcia Vitaliani received a large sum for the support of his paper, the clerical illustrated weekly, Il Bastone, in different directions, while large sums were paid to La Vittoria, a political daily, for similar reasons. Mgr. Gerlach, who is 32, was formerly an officer in the Bavarian Army and was extremely popular in society and in the confidence of useful people and had abundant supplies of money.

His position as a functionary of the papal household gave him great opportunities for carrying on the intrigues of which he has been convicted, and the Italian press contended that he had used his position in a way inimical to the public weal.

Long before the case got as far as the military tribunals, attention was called to it in the Chamber of Deputies by a member, the Hon. de Felice, and he caused surprise and disgust when he went on to say that von Gerlach had fled the jurisdiction, and more or less intimated that some one had been derelict in the duty of keeping supervision over such an enemy to the State. It then transpired, according to the Secolo, that von Gerlach had fled the country, and was in hiding near Coire (Chur), the capital of the Swiss canton of the Grisons (Graubunden). This news was repeated by the French newspapers, but denied by a Jesuit, who wrote to the Paris Temps that M. von Gerlach was not in hiding in a Jesuit convent in Chur, because there was no such convent in Chur. The Secolo had said that von Gerlach was hiding in a convent near Chur, not in it.

On the first day of the trial there appeared many well-known men as witnesses, among whom were Prince Aldobrandini, Senator Scaramella-Masetti, Admiral Chiesa, brother of the present Pope, Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of Pope Leo XIII, the commandant of the Pope's Swiss Guards, and Monsignor Santucci and Ciccone. Cardinals Vannutelli and Bisleti had been summoned as witnesses, but did not appear, nor did Father Prosdoci, the Vatican's head pharmacist. Counsel for the Government insisted that, as documents of great importance and of a peculiar character were to be read in court, it would not be in the interests of the State to have them become public property through being heard in open court, and this among other reasons, seems to have determined the decision to exclude the public.

ALLIED S.V.C. UNITS ARE  
THANKED BY M. WILDEN

Circular to the Officers, N. C. Officers and men of units representing the Allied Nations in the Corps.

Below is the copy of a letter I have had the honor to receive from Monsieur A. Wilden, Consul General for France, in reference to the parade on July 14.—

17 Juillet, 1917.

No. 92.

Monsieur le Major,

Je vous prie d'agréer et de bien vouloir transmettre aux volontaires que vous commandez, mes plus chaleureux remerciements pour leur brillante participation à la Revue du 14 Juillet. Grâce à vous et à eux cette cérémonie militaire a pris toute l'importance d'une haute manifestation des pays actuellement en guerre pour la cause du droit.

Je vous en remercie personnellement encore et vous prie d'agréer les assurances de ma haute et sincère considération.

(Signed) A. Wilden.

S.V.C. Headquarters,

July 19, 1917.

(Sgd.) T. E. Trueman, Major, Commandant, S.V.C. (TRANSLATION)

I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to convey to the Volunteers who participated in the Review which was held on July 14, my warmest thanks for their brilliant work.

Due to yourself and to these men this military ceremony has assumed the form of a friendly manifestation from the countries now actually at war for the cause of right.

I also wish to thank you personally for your kind interest on this occasion. Yours faithfully,

A. Wilden.

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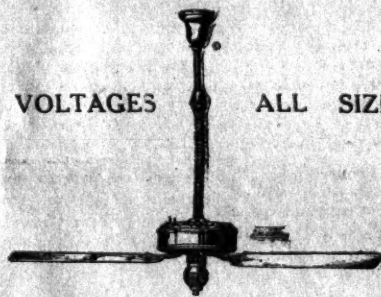
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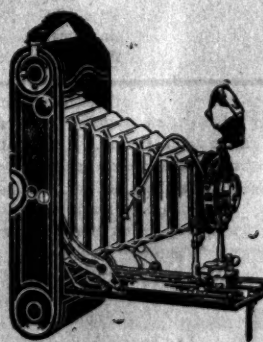


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Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Fine and hot weather. The pressure  
is falling to the S.-E. of the Loo-  
choos. Summer monsoon more  
moderate along our coasts.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 25, 1917

The 'Unusual' Case Of General  
Ting Hwai

Pending interesting developments  
arising out of the arrest and con-  
viction of Gen. Ting Hwai, which are  
forecasted in our news columns this  
morning, we withhold further dis-  
cussion of the case.

## An Amazing Story Of Intrigue

(New York Sun, June 27)

ONE day last April such of the  
people of Rome as read any-  
thing but the war news in their  
papers may have noticed a brief  
item from Vienna, which reported  
a burglary in a house adjoining the  
German Embassy in that city. A  
safe, a very unusual and burglar  
defying safe, had been cut open  
like a cheese, and a large sum of  
money extracted. So at least said  
the newspapers. If anything ex-  
cept money had been taken they  
forbore to mention it.

A month or two earlier two very  
famous, deft and skilful Italian  
cracksmen had escaped from jail.  
That matter had not been widely  
celebrated. If now one or two of  
those reflective souls found in  
every town, who love to clip and  
collate criminal items, trace up  
fanciful clues and write to the  
newspapers about them, did so in  
Rome nobody paid any attention to  
them.

Seemingly one person only in all  
Rome took any lively interest in  
the Vienna burglary, and he was  
immured in the inner vastness of  
the Vatican; a sequestered and  
ecclesiastical retreat into which  
echoes of the intrigue and crime  
of the profane world seemed hard-  
ly likely to penetrate. But to  
Monsignor von Gerlach, papal  
chamberlain and master of the  
papal wardrobe, the news of the  
burglary conveyed so startling a  
message that within a few hours  
he had fled not only the Vatican  
but Italian territory. When the  
police, scarce two hours after his  
flight, broke into his rooms they  
found them littered with in-  
criminating documents which he  
had no time to destroy or take  
away and which revealed the papal  
chamberlain as head of the Ger-  
man spy system in Italy.

Let us go back further. We  
know that experts in intrigue like  
E. Phillips Oppenheim would have  
begun this narrative in different  
form and prolonged the suspense.  
But in a lightly amateur way we  
shall merely try to state the facts.

Know then that the Italian  
police had long been trying to ex-  
plain a train of mysterious happen-  
ings, including the loss of two  
Italian battleships, the Benedetto  
Brin and the Leonardo da Vinci.  
In some way they learned that  
documents revealing all were in a  
safe in a private house next the  
German Embassy in Vienna. But  
that safe! Here enters romance.  
Not only did it have every burglar  
foiling device known to safe  
makers. Not only was it electrical-  
ly connected with every police  
station in Vienna, but it was so  
constructed that if roughly opened  
it would pour forth a cloud of that  
asphyxiating gas so dreaded in the  
trenches, which would stretch the  
safe breakers lifeless before the  
open evidence of their guilt.  
(Romance writers please copy.)

But the Italian detectives were  
not thus to be fooled. They were  
not of the easy New York type.  
Privately they secured the release  
from prison—under cover of an  
escape—of Italy's most skilled and  
admirable cracksmen. Provided with  
gas masks and promised \$10,000  
and immunity for past offences,  
these scientists operated on the  
safe with complete success.

The documents secured showed  
von Gerlach, formerly an officer in  
the Bavarian army and—as spies  
must be—a person of most pleasing  
personality, to be the head of the  
German spy system in Italy. He  
had imposed himself on the house-  
hold force in the Vatican, and from  
that coign of vantage had carried  
on his propaganda, organized his  
system of espionage and even con-  
ducted his correspondence with  
Germany under cover of the Vati-

can pouch, which was of course  
free from search or censorship.

As a result of the revelations  
made by the safe and the papers  
in von Gerlach's chambers the  
Italian courts have been busy for  
weeks. Nearly 300 persons were  
accused. Sentences ranging through  
various terms of imprisonment to  
death have been imposed on scores  
of those convicted. The debonaire  
Monsignor von Gerlach drew a life  
sentence, but as he has vanished  
from sight and writs of extradition  
no longer run in Germany his pro-  
secutors will probably have to be  
content with the sentence without  
its execution.

An amazing story of intrigue  
and detective skill throughout, and  
so true that no novelist would ever  
have dared to invent it.

## Comrade Jensen

Arkady Sidorovitch Mogrin sat in  
a trench reading a letter which  
filled him with amazement. The let-  
ter was from his brother.

"Come home, Arkady Sidorov-  
itch," the important part ran. "Do  
not delay. We are having a glorious  
time. The land is being divided and  
I have already secured forty desya-  
tinas and expect to get much more.  
As a soldier you are entitled to a  
hundred desyatins and perhaps two  
hundred, as you have been wounded  
several times. But you must make  
haste for soon all will have been  
allotted. It is Prince Apraksin's  
land, the most fertile in the province.  
Your wife and children are well and  
expect you."

This was news, but it was not the  
news that caused Arkady Sidorovitch  
to be so astonished. It was the  
handwriting. His brother had al-  
ways employed the village scribe to  
write his infrequent letters, and  
Arkady Sidorovitch knew that this  
letter was not in the scribe's hand.

He looked at his bare feet thought-  
fully. They were better now, thanks  
to favorable weather. Some of the  
other men were reading letters or  
talking together excitedly. A few  
had already deserted to go home. Of  
the remainder a number seemed  
certain to follow, but fully half of  
the company, having got hold of a  
supply of brandy, were contented to  
drink and frolic from day to day.  
As the commander of the regiment  
had been placed under arrest every  
one did as he pleased.

There was talk of choosing a new  
commander, and everything pointed  
to the choice of Comrade Jensen as  
colonel. Comrade Jensen was a  
comparative stranger, but well liked  
for all that. He had come to the  
front from Petrograd, a short,  
plump, light skinned man. His  
strange accent was due to his having  
lived a long while in western  
Europe. Friendly and assured, it  
became evident that he had a fine  
education. Moreover, he was  
liberal. When men spoke of going  
home he would smile, urge them  
earnestly not to and then wind up:  
"But I can't blame you. You have  
endured a good deal."

Arkady Sidorovitch suddenly rose  
and, walking quietly in his bare feet,  
approached the hut where Comrade  
Jensen had his abode.

It was late in the afternoon, a time  
when the good natured Jensen always  
napped. Since he was not yet formally  
in command of the regiment there was  
no guard at the door. Arkady Sidorov-  
itch knocked respectfully, but got no  
answer. The door was ajar and he in-  
truded his head just enough to make  
sure that Comrade Jensen was sleeping.  
A glimpse and he would go away,  
to return later for advice on the sub-  
ject of the letter from home.

Craning his neck he looked at the  
cot, but there was no one upon it. A  
sheet of paper, written upon, lay on  
an upended box. With a glance about  
him to make sure that no one was  
near Arkady Sidorovitch yielded to  
childish curiosity. He stepped inside  
and closer to the sheet of paper.

It was a partial roster of the regi-  
ment and opposite certain names were  
double check marks. These were the  
names of men who had deserted.  
Other names, including that of  
Arkady Sidorovitch Mogrin, had a  
single check against them. A note at  
the bottom of the sheet explained by  
two words unfamiliar to the peering  
soldier. One check mark meant  
"geschriben," two check marks meant  
"gegangen." Whatever they were.

But another sheet caught the eye of  
Arkady Sidorovitch. It seemed to be  
part of a letter to a fellow soldier.  
"Come home, Pavel Aleksandrovitch,"  
it ran. "Do not delay. We are having  
a glorious time. The land is being  
divided and I—"

The handwriting! With a great  
growl of comprehending fury the  
peasant turned to see Comrade Jensen  
entering the hut. For a second the  
two men faced each other; then the  
Russian sprang upon the German and  
flung him to the ground, his fingers  
sinking into the throat with an un-  
relaxing grip.

## Germans Utilise American Invention In Newest Sea Menace

But Admiral Fiske, Inventor of the Torpedo Plane, Hopes to Make America First in This  
Field by Building Better Machines

Some American aerial engineers and  
naval experts suspect that the Ger-  
mans are developing, to replace the  
waning power of the submarine, a new  
and even more effective weapon—the  
product of American brains, as was the  
submarine.

The new instrument of destruction  
on the sea is the torpedo plane, patent-  
ed in the United States in July, 1912,  
by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske.  
This invention is, as its name suggests,  
a combination of two of the most  
effective machines of the present war  
the airplane and the torpedo.

Aroused to the danger of the inven-  
tion in the hands of the German Ad-  
miralty, public spirited men in  
America, led by Admiral Fiske, with  
the consent but not with the financial  
support of the Government, are hard  
at work in an effort to build a more  
perfect type of torpedo plane than is  
now in the possession of the enemy.

The American supporters of the de-  
vice received the first intimation of  
the appropriation of the weapon by the  
Germans in an official statement of  
the British Admiralty concerning the  
torpedoing of the British steamship  
Gena, of 3,000 tons, on May 1. The  
news spurred them to greater haste.

The Admiralty statement reported  
that the British vessel was sunk by a  
torpedo discharged from a German  
seaplane off Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Eng-  
land. In the fight one of the attack-  
ing German aircraft, of which there  
were several, was destroyed by the  
gunfire of the Gena, but the seaplane  
which fired the missile escaped. The  
members of the crew of the British  
ship were saved.

A sketch of one of the German sea-  
planes that took part in the attack,  
showing the torpedo held between the  
two pontoons with a bracing to grip it  
until its release, revealed to members  
of the Aero Club of America the fact  
that the Germans had secured the  
same device as that of Admiral Fiske's  
torpedo plane.

## Value Of Torpedo Plane

In the opinion of aviation experts  
here the German Admiralty, desperate  
as a result of the steadily diminishing  
effectiveness of the submarine, will  
willingly sacrifice a seaplane and her  
crew, or half a dozen of them, to sink  
a large British steamship. The Ger-  
mans realize that now their only hope  
of winning the war lies in the starv-  
ing of England into submission. It  
is suspected that the German naval  
leaders, driven from their war under  
the sea by the deadly combination of  
allied submarine chasers, nets and  
vigilant aircraft, will now turn all  
their energy to the construction of  
swarms of torpedo planes. Ten may  
be built for the cost of one submarine.

Invisibility has been the shield of  
the submarine from the fire of its  
victims. In place of this invisibility,  
American aerial authorities point out,  
the Germans propose to substitute  
another equally effective defence  
against gunfire—speed.

Once the periscope of a submarine  
is discerned the gunners on a merchant  
vessel may match shrapnel fire  
against torpedoes and have a chance  
of puncturing the vulnerable shell of  
the enemy, but what, it is asked, could  
the average merchantman's guns do  
against three or four torpedo planes  
dropping suddenly from the clouds to  
near the surface of the water to dis-  
charge their missiles and instantly  
whirl out of range?

The answer, as the aerial and naval  
experts here see it, is a greatly in-  
creased number of allied airplanes and  
pilots to contend against the German  
torpedo planes. It is in America, the  
experts declare, that these machines  
may be manufactured and pilots  
trained. The torpedo plane in the  
hands of the Germans is another  
powerful argument for the rapid build-  
ing of American aircraft.

Since the gathering of the war  
clouds around the United States a  
committee of the Aero Club of America,  
including Alan R. Hawley, president  
of the club; Henry Woodhouse, Rear  
Admiral Robert E. Peary, John Hays  
Hammond, Jr., F. Trubee Davison,  
Schuyler Skates Wheeler, Lawrence B.  
Sperry and Henry A. Wise Wood, has  
been co-operating with Admiral Fiske  
in his work of developing torpedoes  
suitable for launching from a seaplane.

## America Finds Answer

Several special torpedoes were  
ordered in February and one has been  
completed. Ingils M. Uppercu, presi-  
dent of the Cadillac Company of New  
York, has placed at the disposal of Ad-  
miral Fiske a 125 horse-power sea-  
plane of the aeromarine type, and also  
his seaplane station, location not  
divulged, for launching experiments  
which are now being made.

The new torpedo, which is con-  
sidered revolutionary on account of its  
smallness, speed and power, was de-  
signed by Frank M. Leavitt, an expert  
of the E. W. Bliss Company, who had  
much to do with the development of  
the Whitehead torpedo. Experiments  
will be continued for a month more.

Rear Admiral Fiske is not com-  
municative about the torpedo plane or  
its recent refinements, but he admitted  
recently that he had secured written  
permission from Secretary Daniels to  
conduct the experiments.

"Now that the British have sea-  
planes like one, for instance, which  
recently carried twenty-one people to a  
height of several thousand feet," he  
said, "I see no reason why they should  
not use torpedo planes carrying the  
longest range torpedoes suitable for  
sinking battleships, because these  
torpedoes weigh each less than twenty-  
one people."

"As I understand the situation, the  
Germans have mined the sea near  
their coast to a distance of many  
miles, so that their submarines can go  
out through the shallow waters where  
there is not enough depth to submerge  
unmolested by British watercraft. The  
British watercraft could go into these  
shallow mined waters and drag out  
the mines and stop the submarines  
from coming out if it were not for the  
presence near by of German heavy  
ships, which can come through the  
deeper mined waters, since they know  
where the mines are, and drive off any  
smaller British craft."

"If my understanding is correct—  
and I believe it is—it seems thoroughly  
possible to build, say, one hundred  
torpedo planes, carrying heavy tor-  
pedoes, and use them to keep away the  
German battleships. If the German  
battleships can thus be kept away—  
and I believe that they can—then the  
British ships can work their way,  
slowly but surely, right up to the Ger-  
man coast, at least up to within range  
of their forts, and thus actually stop  
the submarines from coming out and  
thus absolutely abolish what we call  
the 'submarine menace.'"

The invention of Rear Admiral  
Fiske is not going to be lost to his  
country as so many other ingenious  
devices have been. Alan R. Hawley,  
president of the Aero Club of America,  
declared in discussing the torpedo  
plane.

"It is a shame the way we Ameri-  
cans invent things and then sit back  
and let other countries get the benefit  
of our genius," he said. "It was so  
with the submarine itself, then with  
the Maxim gun, the aeroplane, the  
Lewis gun, and now the torpedo plane,  
only to mention a few of the more im-  
portant military inventions."

"But we are soon going to have a  
torpedo plane of our own, and I am  
assured by the Bliss company, which  
has generously offered to make these  
torpedoes free, that it will be an easy  
matter to turn them out by the thou-  
sands, as the preliminary work of

developing the first practical torpedo  
of this type is well nigh completed.

## New Torpedo Device

"While it would be absurd to say  
that the German torpedo plane is not  
efficient, owing to the fact that it has  
already shown its military value by  
sinking the Gena, I want to express  
my belief that this new torpedo of Mr.  
Leavitt's will be just as superior to the  
German torpedo as his large torpedoes  
are superior to the large torpedoes  
of other nations. It is an actual fact  
that the American torpedo is the best  
torpedo made."

Henry Woodhouse, a member of the  
committee associated with Admiral  
Fiske, and of the board of governors  
of the Aero Club, explained that the  
committee had the choice of concen-  
trating on the development of large  
seaplanes and in training aviators to  
drop the full size Whitehead torpedoes,  
which weigh 2,500 pounds and are  
seventeen and a half feet long, or on  
the perfecting of a smaller torpedo  
which could be carried by any of the  
two passenger flying boats or seaplanes  
now generally in use.

The members of the committee came  
to the conclusion that as only a few  
aviators in the United States had any  
experience in piloting large seaplanes  
it would be better to develop a small  
torpedo weighing less than 200 pounds  
which could be dropped from a two  
passenger airplane by almost any  
aviator after some practice.

"At first it seemed as though it  
would be impossible to develop an  
automobile torpedo weighing less than  
200 pounds having a range of about  
1,500 yards and a speed of about 25  
knots, but the committee was willing  
to have experiments carried out re-  
gardless of the possibility of failure,"  
Mr. Woodhouse said. "Three leading  
experts on torpedoes promptly took up  
the work and soon advised the com-  
mittee that such a torpedo could and  
would be developed."

"The committee was led to decide  
this way largely by the results of the  
work of Volunteer Aerial Coast Patrol  
Unit No. 1, of which Trubee Davison  
is the head, which led hundreds of  
other college men to interest them-  
selves in aeronautics. It was realized  
that thousands of men would follow  
the example of the members of the  
unit, and this would make it possible  
in case of war to organize quickly  
squadrons of aviators equipped with  
torpedo planes sufficiently powerful to  
sink destroyers, transports and other  
ships without armor."

"Larger torpedoes would of course  
sink armored ships. For these larger  
seaplanes are required. We are also  
making some of these. Thus the  
United States can make another val-  
uable contribution, possibly the most  
valuable, toward the defeat of Ger-  
many and the ending of the war, be-  
cause in the making of airplanes as  
well as torpedoes the United States,  
Great Britain and France together can  
certainly make more than Germany."

## Katherine Stinson As An Example

(New York Sun, June 27)

The flight of little Katherine  
Stinson of Mississippi in a big mili-  
tary biplane from Buffalo to  
Washington in the interests of the  
Red Cross was one of the most  
remarkable ever accomplished in any  
country. If a man of her stature  
and pounds—she is small, slight,  
and weighs 105—had handled the  
great plane with such skill and cool-  
ness, he would have been hailed as  
the featherweight champion of the  
air and the handsomest things  
would have been said about his  
courage and his "nerve."

A few years ago Miss Stinson was  
in short frocks, a china doll of a  
person, absorbed in childish con-  
cerns and playing with the cat or  
sewing demurely. No one would  
have dreamed of her flying through  
the air several hundred miles and  
landing in sight of the Washington  
Monument in the presence of a  
cheering multitude of people. Such  
feats were supposed to be reserved  
for the most virile and daring of  
men. We have had women aviators  
since, but none built on the diminutive  
plan of Katherine Stinson. There  
must be a great deal done up  
in that small package; imagination,  
nervous strength, endurance, self-  
control, and composure to face peril  
and difficulty.

Now if we are going to have  
thousands of airplanes to drive the  
Germans from the skies and win the  
war we shall need a great many more  
aviators than planes. Flying at the

front is not so dangerous as going  
over the top of the trench and charg-  
ing across No Man's Land. Casual-  
ties prove it. Yet there is a tendency  
among our young men to balk at  
aviation as if a pilot's certificate were  
a death warrant. Even flying for  
practice down at Governors Island,  
or over at Hempstead, is regarded by  
many as a foolish risking of one's  
neck, when the truth is that, provid-  
ed a thorough course of training has  
been taken, it is not so dangerous as  
speeding an automobile over country  
roads. When girls can manage an  
airplane it should be a reproach to  
men to shudder at flying. An anti-  
dote to nervous fear among those  
who are fascinated by aviation but  
hesitate to offer their services to the  
War Department is the reading of  
that delightful little diary "War Fly-  
ing" by "Theta." It is the story of  
an English boy who went to France  
to fly for the army and distinguished  
himself at the front.

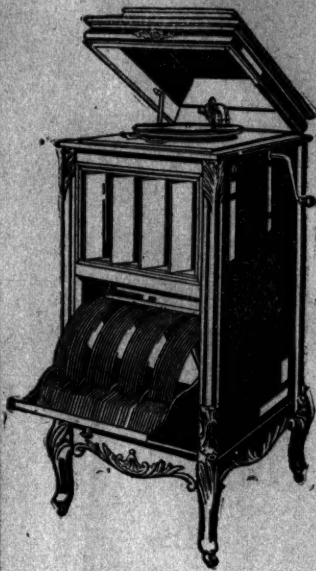
If little Katherine Stinson, twenty-  
one years old, weight 105 pounds, has  
the muscle, the brain and the dexterity  
to fly 670 miles in two days, bearing  
Red Cross despatches, any youngster  
of medium build and average in-  
telligence should be able to handle a  
military biplane in France. Aviators  
are wanted, thousands of them. Per-  
haps some recruiting will have to be  
done. It strikes us that Miss Stinson  
in her khaki flying suit would make  
a successful recruiting officer. How  
could any young man with half a  
desire to serve his country in the air  
resist the appeals of the little heroine?

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics.  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Latest Thing In Garden Costumes

The garden costume is rapidly assuming a position in the front ranks of feminine apparel; even the popular sport suit may stand back just a trifle in its favor. All the designers of women's clothes and the dressmakers are vying with one another in the attempt to put forth a garment that shall be at once comfortable, convenient, suitable, and, above all, attractive, for

this, to many new business of gardening. Even the design classes in the schools have pounced upon the problem and are offering all sorts of solutions. Here is one of their efforts.

One garden costume was designed for the National Farm and Garden Association, which speaks approvingly of it. It is all in one piece and, although it slightly resembles overalls,

the designer has called it "overhaul bloomers." Perhaps that is because it can be hauled on with ease and rapidity. The material is awning cloth with gay stripes, the color scheme to be selected by the wearer. The bloomers are quite full enough for comfort and good looks, without being too voluminous for comfort. They are gathered into tight fitting cuffs, which extend down under the high boots for a short distance. The upper part is plain and cut out in a round neck; moreover, it is sleeveless and fastens over each shoulder with a button and button hole.

The broad belt at the lower part of the long waist is divided off into capacious pockets which button up on the waist, and in which seeds and implements of various sorts may be carried; they are pockets for active use, rather than for ornamentation. With this "overhaul" garment is worn a plain—thin or thick according to taste—long sleeved white shirt waist.

One interesting thing about the costume is that the white shirt waist may be changed at will, without changing the rest of the apparel. It is a simple matter to unfasten the shoulder straps, slip down the "overhaul bloomers," remove one waist and substitute another.

The boots are high, elastic sided affairs; the chief beauty of these is that there is no opportunity for sand to sift through into them. Also, they are not so heavy as some other varieties. The hat is one of those exceedingly light Japanese straw affairs, than which, so it is frequently asserted, there is nothing cooler. The gloves which complete the costume are loose-topped, large ones which may be pulled on and off at will. Altogether, this costume certainly looks as though it would spell comfort and convenience for those feminine tillers of the soil who elect to do it and take up the shovel and the hoe.

## All Over The World

A certain definition of war, attributed to William Tecumseh Sherman, whose authority on the subject has never been doubted, is now quoted the world over, and with increasing emphasis. Yet it was delivered in an offhand fashion, and was never intended by the General to be taken as a thoroughly matured conclusion. Another definition of war with which, however, he would doubtless have preferred his name to be identified, was, "War's legitimate object is a more perfect peace," words, by the way, that may be found inscribed upon his monument at Washington.

The coming of the office boy in England has often been a subject for

comment, since the outbreak of the war. Slowly but surely he has mounted in importance, taking the place of one clerk after another, until his horizon, today, is only bounded, and that not at all certainly, by the "boss's office." A recent writer relates the following incident, which shows the office boy's progress: Both the principals were out, and the office boy explained this fact to the gentleman who called. Observing with sympathy, however, the gentleman's discomfort at his absence, he suddenly drew forth his watch and encouragingly added, "But one or other of 'em's bound to be here in ten minutes, because it'll be my dinner hour."

Those young men, in the United

States, who took it upon themselves to postpone their registration to some more convenient day than June 5, assuming that they would be joyfully received whenever they should call at a recruiting station, are doomed to disappointment. The recruiting stations have received orders not to enlist them, but to turn them over to the civil authorities, which, of course, means the police.

In connection with the predominance of English language in the world, it is interesting to recall an incident of the visit of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, to India, in 1875. At a great assembly in Bombay, which many native chiefs attended in order to meet the Prince, two of the chiefs, it was said, were unable to talk to each other except through the medium of English. One came from Travancore, in the extreme south, and the other was a Rajput, from Rajputana, and English was their common language.

Certain socialist agitators in Canada do not, apparently, wait for sunshine in which to make hay. One of their spokesmen, with perhaps more effrontery than his fellows, advises, as an accompaniment to organized and persistent opposition to the proposed conscription measure, a united demand for higher wages in all employments. He advances the theory that while there is a shortage of skilled labor, caused by the enlistment of patriotic workmen, those who stay at home should be able successfully to demand higher pay for the service rendered. It is barely possible that he arrives at this conclusion by the same methods of reasoning employed by the monopolists of food stuffs, the surplus stocks of which have been absorbed by demands from the allied nations.

The Rajah of Sarwak, it may be surprising to those who did not know to learn, was an Englishman—Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G. C. M. G., known until 1882, officially in England, as just Mr. Charles Brooke. He ruled Sarwak wisely and well, though he was described, and, with good reason, as "the most absolute autocrat on the face of the earth." He once told Queen Victoria that

he found it easier to govern 39,000 Malays and Dyaks than to manage a dozen of her subjects. To listen to his philosophy of government is to cease to marvel at his success. "There isn't a lawyer in the whole of my dominions," he once said; "there is no red tape, and not a single official letter is ever written. I have reduced government to a miracle of simplicity, simply because I trust my people, and they trust me. . . . It is very easy to govern a people with 12-inch guns beside you; but when one is alone . . . it is very different."

Sir Charles Brooke has a son to succeed him, Mr. Charles Vyner Brooke, who has the British knack of getting on with natives to the same degree, apparently, as his father and grandfather, the first Rajah. The people of Sarwak, and the way to manage them, have been his constant study since the day when he left Magdalene College, and returned to help his father in the imperial task of governing half a million people in 40,000 square miles of territory. He married, in 1911, the Hon. Sylvia Brett, the daughter of Viscount Esher.

It is a small matter, but the time seems to have arrived when the country weekly newspaper should lay in a new supply of stock cuts. Usually the Stars and Stripes at the head of the editorial columns has not quite enough stars, no provision having been made for the accession of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union, and then there is the cannon, which is intended to show that the

editor, as well as the country, is at war. The cannon is commonly of the 1860-65 type, a four-inch muzzle-loader, about the size of an ordinary shell of the present time. The stock cuts of the country weekly also, it would seem, should go into the melting pot.

Times have certainly changed. It seems only yesterday that regiments, even brigades, were required to quell a Ute disturbance. When, the other day, at Ignacio, Col., members of this tribe revolted against submission to the Selective Draft Law, the sheriff summoned a small posse, and settled the matter in a few hours. The Utes have reached the point where they can be reasoned with, and this is a station well advanced on the road to good citizenship.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Fushimi Maru ..... May 7  
Kaga Maru ..... May 16  
Mishima Maru ..... July 9  
Tsuyama Maru ..... June 8  
For Liverpool  
Kashima Maru ..... June 30  
Katori Maru ..... June 8  
For New York  
Tatsuno Maru ..... May 21  
Tatsuno Maru ..... July 11  
For San Francisco, etc.  
Korea Maru ..... July 19  
Nippon Maru ..... June 18  
Persia Maru ..... July 8  
For Tacoma  
Hawaii Maru ..... July 19  
Justin ..... July 13  
Mexico Maru ..... June 27

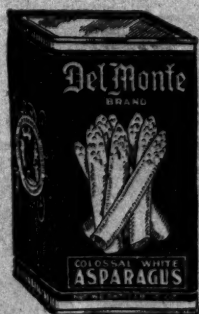
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Tint cards and further particulars

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$605 B.
Chartered	\$250 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.15 B.
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 300 S.
Yangtze	\$195 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 48 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36
Kochien	Tls. 36
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93
New Bas. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 68
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 1/2 B.
Weihsaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wo	Tls. 158 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laoh-kung-mow	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 39 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 128 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 Sa.
Yangtsepooh	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtsepooh Pref.	Tls. 100
<b>Industrials</b>	
Builer Tilo	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$96 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.30
Langkats	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Paijer Bros	Tls. 3
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 B.
Batu Anan 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.17 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7.10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2 Sa.
Kapalung	Tls. 6 B.
Kapalung	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 B.
Permatang	Tls. 31 B.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagapas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sekeke	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambit	Tls. 1.20 B.
Semawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Durian	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Mangs	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taipu	Tls. 1.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
T. bong	Tls. 20 Sa.
Ugri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ass.	\$3
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235 S.

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 24, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 92 1/2 = Tls. 1.08	
@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.49	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.0375
Bar Silver	39 1/2
Copper Cash	1805
<b>Sovereigns:</b>	
Buying rate @ 3/9 1/2 = Tls.	5.24
exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$7.24	
Peking Bar	263
Native Interest	.05

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.41  
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2  
Consols ... £ 1

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3/10
London	Demand 3/10 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 283
Paris	T.T. 528
Paris	Demand 528 1/2
New York	T.T. 911
New York	Demand 911
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 563
Batavia	T.T. 218 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3/11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/
London	6 m-s. Docy. 4/ 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 543 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 94 1/2

## Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9 1/2	£1
" 1 @ 519 =	Francs 5.78
" 1 No quotation Market	4.72
" 1 @ 89 1/2	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 57 1/2	Yen. 1.95
" 1 @ 15	Ruppes 3.15
" 1 @ 410	Roubles 4.57
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal	

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 24, 1917.

<b>Official</b>	
Langkats Tls. 15.00	
Langkats Tls. 15.25	
Kungyk Cotton Tls. 15.00	
Oriental Cotton Tls. 39.00	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 127.00	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 128.00	
Anglo Java Tls. 9.75	
Java Consolidated Tls. 19.50	
Kota Bahros Tls. 7.50	
Tebongs Tls. 20.00	
<b>Unofficial</b>	
S.M.C. 5 1/2% debts. 1915 Tls. 80.00	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00	
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00	
Langkats Tls. 15.25	
Langkats Tls. 15.25	

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 24, 1917.

<b>Official</b>	
Oriental Tls. 38.50 cash	
Oriental Tls. 39.00 cash	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 128.00 cash	
<b>Unofficial</b>	
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 48 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 48 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 48 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36

The China Mutual Life Insurance  
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## Bukit Toh Alang Shareholders Reject Debenture Project

The issue of debentures to pay for the development of 1,700 acres of land newly purchased was the subject of a debate at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., general managers. Because the issue was opposed by many of the shareholders Mr. N. G. Maitland, chairman of the board, said that the proposal would be dropped for the time being. An extraordinary general meeting will be called to decide how the project is to be financed.

After his regular address as chairman and the passing of the resolutions, among which was the declaration of a final dividend of five percent. Mr. Maitland took up the debenture scheme. He said: "In taking up the matter of the 1,700 acres jungle land recently acquired by the company, I think it well to first explain to the shareholders the reason why your directors have been anxious to increase the acreage beyond the 1,051 acres which comprise the original estate. We have felt that our first object in dealing with the estate entrusted to our care was to plant up as much of it as the capital at our disposal would allow and to bring the area planted under these conditions into bearing with a view to making as early a return of dividends to the shareholders as possible."

"We have succeeded in planting up the whole of the available land and the book value of approximately 1,000 acres, after writing off development account Taels 4,705.64 from the profit and loss account for last financial year, stands at Taels 490,000."

"We may take it that our cost per acre is now established at Taels 500 a comparatively reasonable figure on which from our experiences in the past two years, and our future prospects, a fair return to shareholders may be expected."

"We, however, desire to make as certain as possible the future of the company and have calculated that this could be done by acquiring further land and undertaking the gradual development of a further 1,000 acres of rubber at a cost which will considerably reduce our all round cost per acre."

"We have now been granted by the Kedah Government about 1,777 acres of jungle land situated about 20 miles by road from the Bukit Toh Alang Estate."

The terms are a premium of \$3 per ream plus survey fees, and rent \$1 per ream. Messrs. Parker and Company, our Penang agents, and Mr. Parker, our estate manager, has resulted in an estimate of Strs. \$237,719 being arrived at.

"This includes the premium of the land, survey fees, and provision for all expenses necessary to establishing 1,000 acres of rubber. In the fifth year the first year's planting would be making some return."

"To be on the safe side it will be better to take Strs. \$250,000 as the amount which would be required during the next five years, if this plan of development is approved. The Board of Directors would in that case rather favor an issue of debentures offered to shareholders pro rata with their holdings of shares, bearing interest at 7% (convertible), in say five years, hence into shares at the option of the holder. We favor this method as under it would be possible to develop the new land without encroaching on the distribution of dividends earned by the old estate."

"I may say that we have been addressed by one or two shareholders who while approving of the acquisition of the new land suggest its gradual development out of the earnings of the old estate."

"We, however, recommend to the shareholders our proposal to leave the old estate to return to shareholders dividends it earns and to treat the new land as a separate operation, undertaken with the object of reducing the cost per acre of the whole estate."

"We have carefully considered ways and means of attaining this object and while of course certain gradual progress can be made without taking any definite measures for the financing of the planting up of the new land, we favor a definite program of planting, backed by a definite scheme for financing the undertaking. As it appears to us that in the long run better results may be expected, as time will be saved, we shall have a definite object to attain, and our estate manager will be able to adopt the most comprehensive and economical methods in dealing with the 1,000 acres we propose to plant up."

## Convertible Debentures Proposed

"The issue of debentures, if approved, would be for, say, Tls. 150,000 (bearing interest at 7% convertible into shares, at the option of the holder five years hence) offered to shareholders pro rata with their holdings of shares at a given date, the balance unallotted after the first appeal to be again offered to shareholders at a later date, (as money is required) again pro rata with their holdings of shares."

"This method would give all shareholders a fair chance of subscribing a portion of the new capital and will protect the shareholder who is not in a position to subscribe, as under any circumstances we would receive the advantage of a final decrease in the cost per acre on the whole estate with very little interference with dividends which the old estate should return."

"We estimate the amount at Tls. 150,000, which would be enough if a fair proportion could be taken up at the present rate of exchange ruling. It will anyway, we expect, be sufficient to plant up acreage enough to reduce the final cost per acre of the whole estate to the present Tls. 500 to Tls. 350 or less."

"I have gone fully into this proposal today in order that shareholders may have a fair chance to consider the matter, which if approved will have to be the subject of a special resolution to be passed at a general meeting to be called at a future date."

"We would like shareholders to express their views regarding the development of the new land, and the Board will be guided by their wishes."

**Objection Is Made**  
Mr. Gravidge then said: "Mr. Chairman, with your kind permission I should like to say a few words concerning the financial scheme for development of the new land. First, I am sure I voice the opinion of shareholders in thanking the board for the good work they have done for this company. We have now 1,000 acres fully planted, with a prospect of 1,000 acres more in the future. Speaking in the friendliest spirit, on behalf of myself and 18 other shareholders whose proxies have been deposited, I beg respectfully to oppose any scheme of debentures to finance the new area."

"You have clearly outlined a scheme for planting up 1,000 acres in 5 years at a cost, say, of \$250,000, your principal objects in advocating debentures being based as follows:—

1.—To develop without encroaching on dividends.  
2.—To reduce cost per acre.  
3.—To be able to carry out the scheme in a definite and economical manner."

"We are opposed to debentures because we are firmly of opinion that debentures are not desirable in a strong company like this. We have no debts hanging over us, the property belongs entirely to the shareholders and we see no sufficiently strong inducement to prejudice our position, or the standing of our shares, as debentures would tend to do."

"You have at the present time 250 acres in process, the expense of which for current year can easily be met by the Tls. 27,824 represented by the carry forward from last year's account. We favor a policy of cutting our coat according to our cloth, in other words a gradual development out of revenue at the board's discretion. We shall be quite satisfied if we attain the extra thousand acres in the due and natural course of events, which could be accomplished by gradual extensions without encroaching unduly on dividends, and eventually we should reach the desired reduced cost per acre."

"I grant the present high rate of exchange is attractive, provided all the Tls. 150,000 recommended were subscribed at once, but I ask you what chance has a 7% debenture issue at the present time? To my mind, absolutely none. Whereas the attractive exchange idea is at once at sea if we adopt your suggestion of issuing debentures as and when funds are required. Such a scheme would spread itself over a long course of time, probably years, and who can say where exchange would be then? By providing the development out of revenue, which is earned in Straits dollars, the exchange question is eliminated entirely."

"To sum up, sir, we are emphatically opposed to debentures and we trust the Board will give up that scheme and adopt one which I think will meet with the fuller sympathy and support of the shareholders."

Mr. W. S. Jackson was the next shareholder to speak, and he pointed out the difficulty of raising money at 7 percent, and even at 8 percent, at the present time.

The chairman in conclusion said that the plan as outlined would be dropped for the time being, and that the financing would be carried on with the profits of the estate.

although the debenture scheme was one which appealed to the directors, and had been made entirely for the benefit of the shareholders.

**The Chairman's Speech**  
The chairman's speech at the opening of the meeting follows: "Gentlemen:—The statement of accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1917, and the directors' report on the estate has been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take them as read."

"The report gives very full details of the year's working and leaves very little for me to add, but at the close of the remarks which I have to make on the general position of the company I shall be very glad to answer any questions shareholders would like to ask regarding the reports and accounts."

"With the exception of about 60 acres now being planted up, practically all available land is under rubber cultivation, and more than two-thirds of the area is producing."

"At the close of the company's financial year your directors succeeded in obtaining a grant of about 1,700 acres of land, an object they have had in view for some time past. The development of this land has to do with the future, and our reason for acquiring it, on your behalf, and the method we propose to pursue in developing it, I will deal with after we have finished with the resolution we now have in hand, the passing of the accounts for last year."

"Notwithstanding the thinning out of 12,000 trees and the adoption during the past year of a more economical method of cutting bark when tapping, with a view to preserving the trees, our output per acre per annum at 261 lbs. shows an increase of 17 lbs. per acre compared with last year, and good improvement may be looked for in this respect in future. Our estimated output for the year under review was lbs. 10,453 short, which our managers attributes in the first place to climatic conditions, and secondly to insufficient allowance having been made for the thinning out of producing trees."

"The shortage was in a way counterbalanced by the fact that actual expenditure on the crop was about \$10,000 short of the original estimate. The comparative figures with regard to the crop all show satisfactory improvement."

"The estimated output for the current year is lbs. 185,000, a very conservative figure which our manager since the publication of our report has informed us he expects will be exceeded."

"The 'all in' cost of production at lbs. 2d.12 is slightly lower than last year; a gradual reduction in this figure may be looked for as our output per acre increases."

"Particulars of our outstanding forward sales of rubber are given in the report. In this matter your directors have endeavored to pursue a policy of making an average rate for the year by selling forward a proportion of our output of No. 1 Rubber, leaving the balance to be sold at the weekly auctions. The result, an average gross sale price, for all grades, 2s. 5d.07, I think may be considered satisfactory."

"With regard to the accounts, they require very little explanation. Expenditure has been apportioned 85% to revenue and 15% to capital, a safe figure with a margin of reserve. The

(Continued on Page 11)

## Amusements

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North  
Szechuen Road (about 150 yards  
from Range Road)

## TONIGHT

"A PRINCE OF EVIL"  
Vitagraph's Magnificent Production  
in Two Parts

## "JOHANNA THE BARBARIAN"

Superb Dramatic Story in 2 Parts

Screaming Comedies  
"WOOD AND WED AND  
THE MICROBES"

"ON LEAVE"

and the interesting films  
"COTTON INDUSTRY" and  
"VISIT TO THE ZOO"

Two Performances 7.15 and 9.15  
Usual Prices

What makes it go?

FOR  
LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 25th and 26th.

Special Engagement of

AUSTRALIA'S 20TH CENTURY MID-AIR MARVEL

## DARE-DEVIL MARTELL

In his breathless and thrilling balancing performance on  
a huge tower of tables and chairs, 30 feet high.

## COMEDY JUGGLING

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER!

## "THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Showing 13th and 14th Episodes (4 reels), entitled,

"THE HIDDEN MENACE" and "ABSOLUTE BLACK"

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting all the principal events.

## "CROSSED WIRES"

Comedy.



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 43 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City &amp; Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Dholi, Puket.

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.

Bombay, Klang, Seremban.

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.

Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.

Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.

Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).

Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).

Halphong, New York, Burma.

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon.

Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.

Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.

Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.

Haiphong, Papeete.

Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 15,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.

Bangkok, Johore, Penang.

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.

Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.

Dholi, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,900,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking.

Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin.

Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok.

Hailar, O-Amur, Yokohama.

Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Taichang, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up .... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 21,300,000

London Bankers:

Union of London &amp; Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur.

Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco.

Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore.

Changchun, Lyons, Sydney.

Dairen, Mukden, Shanghai.

Hankow, Nagsaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, Newchwang, Yokohama.

Hondolui, Osaka, Tsingtau.

Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital &amp; Surplus...U.S. \$8,500,000.00

Undivided Profits.....1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking.

Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco.

Canton, London, Santo Domingo.

Colon, Manila, Macao.

Cristobal (C.Z.), Shanghai.

Hankow, Panama, Singapore.

Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the branches of that institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro.

Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba.

Genoa, Valparaiso.

Havana, San Paulo.

Montevideo, Valparaiso.

Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,255,431 (about £827,130)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjerasin, Padang, Soerakarta.

Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong Bala.

Ciberoen, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi.

Dejember, Penang, Tegal.

Djakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong.

Hongkong, Rangoon, Tientsin.

Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden.

Makassar, Singapore.

Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNEBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches &amp; Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras.

Calcutta, Kandy, Penang.

Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis.







## SHIPPING

# N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

#### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

Tons	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 21
*SUWA MARU .....	21,000	July 31	
ATSUTA MARU .....	16,000	Aug. 17	
*HITACHI MARU .....	12,500	Aug. 21	

#### FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU .....	12,500	Aug. 11
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#### AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU .....	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Aug. 6
SADO MARU .....	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohara.	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIZUOKA MARU .....	12,500	Capt. I. Noma.	Sept. 17

#### SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU .....	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui.	July 28
YAWATA MARU .....	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara.	July 31
HAKUAI MARU .....	5,000	Capt. K. Takano.	Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU .....	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki.	Aug. 7
OMI MARU .....	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Aug. 11

#### KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU .....	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu.	Aug. 3
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#### SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KASUGA MARU .....	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi.	Aug. 2
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#### FOR JAPAN.

HITACHI MARU .....	12,500	July 25	
YOKOHAMA MARU .....	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Aug. 6

#### AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU .....	12,500	Leave Hongkong.	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU .....	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917	
NIKKO MARU .....	10,000	Oct. 16	

#### CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

#### BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in  
the Overland Route  
Between the Far East  
and Europe

**SAVE TIME AND MONEY.**—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

**HOW TO REACH EUROPE.**—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tientsin en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 15 days.

**IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.**—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

**HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.**—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unexcelled accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Oronai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

**OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.**—In addition to its Dairen-Tientsin-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

**TICKET AGENTS.**—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Al. and Lieber's.

## Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

**Large Display Advertisements**  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN MAY  
GET \$1,000,000 A YEAR

Reported That Movie Comedian  
Has Received Offer From  
New Circuit

New York, July 1.—Broadway theatrical and movie stars were startled yesterday when they heard that Charley Chaplin, the English comedian, had received an offer of a salary of \$1,000,000 for his services for one year, beginning about September 1. According to the report that reached the Rialto, Chaplin, who is now at work at Los Angeles on the final part of his contract with the Mutual Film Company, for which he is paid a salary of \$670,000 a year, will average more than \$20,000 a week in his new job, as he is to receive a bonus of \$50,000 for signing the "million-dollar contract."

The report that Chaplin was to receive that largest salary ever paid to a performer in the history of the amusement world could not be confirmed yesterday through his brother and manager, S. Chaplin. Chaplin, wife of the comedian, who was at the Hotel Claridge, said her husband was away on yachting party. Mrs. Chaplin said she had heard of negotiations for the services of her brother-in-law, but knew nothing of his signing a contract or what amount had been offered him. S. L. Rothapel, proprietor of the Rialto Theater, said the offer of \$1,000,000 a year had been made to Chaplin by the First National Exhibitors Circuit, a new picture organization, of which Rothapel is the President, but he had no contract to show that the deal had been completed. Mr. Rothapel said he expected to make an announcement to that effect within a day or two, or as soon as cash advances had been made to bind the agreement.

It was said that twenty-four other moving picture men were interested with Rothapel in the First National Exhibitors Circuit, each of whom was to have exclusive rights to the Chaplin productions in certain territories. A week ago it was reported that the Mutual Film Company had offered to raise Chaplin's salary to the million mark providing he would produce a series of twelve pictures during the year. This he considered too big a task. It is said that he will engage himself according to the Exhibitors Circuit contract to produce a series of eight pictures.

Provision Prices  
in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican units, except as noted, and are as compiled on July 24, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 16-20
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30

Fish	
Bream	per lb. none
Cod	" 14-16
Mackerel	" 40-50
Promfret	" 14-16
Salmon	" none
Small	" none
Soles	" 16-20
Whitebait	" 18-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each none
Duck	" 40-70
Eggs	per doz. 16-18
Fowl	per lb. 20-22
Geese	each 50-70
Hare	" none
Partridge	" none
Pheasant	" none
Pigeons	" 15-18
Plover	" none
Quail	" none
Snake	" none
Turkey	per lb. 30-35
Teal	each none
Wild Duck	" none
Wild Geese	" none
Woodcock	" none
Wild Pigeons	" none

Fruit	
Apples	per lb. 10-12
Appricots	" 8-10
Bananas	" 6-7
Cherries	" none
Cocoanuts	each 15-18
Chestnuts	per lb. none
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	each 7-8
Lemons	per lb. 15-20
Lichees	each 15-20
Mangoes	per doz. none
Mangosteens	each 15-20
Melons	per lb. none
Oranges	per lb. none
Peaches	" 8-12
Persimmons	" none
Peeboes	per lb. none
Plums	" 6-8
Pineapples	each 15-20
Pears	per lb. 8-10
Strawberries	" none
Walnuts	" 10-12

Vegetables	
Artichokes	each 12-15
Asparagus	per doz. 15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Broad Beans	" none
Beetroot	per bunch 1-2
Cabbage	each 5-8
Celery	per bunch 2-3
Carrots	" 2-3
Cauliflower	each none
Egg Plant	per lb. 4-5
French Beans	per lb. 2-3
Green Corn	each 2-3
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	per lb. 2-3
Peas	" none
Potatoes	per pic. 11.40-1.60
Pumpkins	per bunch 5-6
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 4-5
Tomatoes	each 6-8
Turnips	per bunch 1-2

E. KILNER,  
Chief Inspector.

Bukit Toh Alang  
Holds Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

usual percentage for depreciation has been written off "Buildings and Furniture," other assets of this nature were in 1915 written down to the nominal figure of One Tael at which they remain.

"In 1915 they stood as follows:

"Plant and Machinery" .....	620.52
"Bullocks and Carts" .....	545.87
"Wells and Water Supply" .....	443.88

"Expenditure this year under these headings appears in the accounts. "Some time during the next two years we shall have to instal a power machinery plant to cope with increasing output, so it has been considered advisable to keep our present outfit down to a nominal figure. "Sundry creditors and sundry debtors—the amount appearing under these headings are the usual outstandings on closing the books for the year.

"At the close of the financial year we had Taels 29,737.20 in cash, and rubber in stock and in transit to the estimated value of Taels 11,229.28, a total of Taels 50,966.48 in liquid assets.

"The net profit for the year is Taels 69,652.01, which considering the adverse exchange which has ruled is satisfactory. In the matter also your directors averaged to a certain extent by a settlement of 15,000 at 2/10% in July last year. The only other item in the balance sheet calling for comment is "New Land Deposit Account," Taels 6,029.45, this is the amount deposited in connection with the new land acquired, and will be referred to later.

"At our last annual meeting of shareholders they approved of a subscription of Taels 2,000 to a fund then being formed by companies generally in Shanghai, for the benefit of those who have suffered disablement while fighting for the Allied cause. It was not found feasible to form a special fund of this nature and in the meantime we invested the amount in 5% British Exchequer Bonds, the cost of which, Taels 2,004.45, appears under the heading of "Investment Account" in our balance sheet.

"We now propose handing over this investment of £300 to the British Red Cross Fund, and also to divide an additional Taels 1,000 among the other Allied Red Cross funds.

"Before asking you to pass the accounts as circulated I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may have to ask regarding them."

**Resolutions Passed**

The following resolutions were moved and adopted unanimously:

1. That the reports and accounts as presented be passed and adopted. Proposed by Mr. N. H. Osborne.

2. That the directors be authorised to pay a final dividend of 5 percent, equal to 25 taels cents per share, on the issued capital of the company, to shareholders on record on July 24, 1917. Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland, seconded by Mr. Osborne.

3. That Mr. Hugo Reiss be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Osborne, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

4. That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors at an annual fee of Tls. 300 for auditing the books of the company at Penang and Shanghai. Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge, seconded by Mr. E. M. Lemiere.

5. That the directors be authorised to donate a sum of £300 standing at the credit of Investment Account, with accumulated interest, to the British Red Cross Fund, and that an additional sum of Tls. 1,000 be divided among the Allied Red Cross Funds. Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland, seconded by Mr. G. Grayrigge.

## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, July 20.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market review:

"Our market remains very flat with very little business passing. Shanghai is much the same as last week. The Chinese political situation has cleared somewhat, and the short-lived Monarchy has come to an end. Sterling Exchange is dropping and its decline has already been reflected in the share market, a few buyers appearing. Hongkong Banks are buyers at 96.55. Marine Insurances remain unchanged.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS				Local	Fast	Slow	Goods & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS				Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods & Goods	Ex-press	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	Zah Kou	dep.	6.45	8.10	8.55	14.15	16.04	16.04	16.04	16.04	16.04	16.04	16.04
Jiashui	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	9.25	14.40	16.28	16.28	16.28	16.28	16.28	16.28	16.28
Sixiang	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.34	Chang An	dep.	8.15	9.56	11.03	15.27	17.17	17.17	17.17	17.17	17.17	17.17	17.17
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	Yeh Tai	dep.	8.22	10.40	12.20	15.57	18.46	18.46	18.46	18.46	18.46	18.46	18.46
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	Kashui	dep.	8.00	10.06	12.00	14.07	17.01	17.01	17.01	17.01	17.01	17.01	17.01
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	13.53	14.52	16.39	17.03	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	Sungling	dep.	8.18	10.57	13.03	16.13	17.49	17.49	17.49	17.49	17.49	17.49	17.49
Sungling	dep.	9.13	10.55	12.10	15.28	17.47	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.35	9.58	10.37	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.22	18.33	18.33	18.33	18.33
Kashui	dep.	10.03	11.58	13.13	16.16	18.57	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	Shanghai South	arr.	8.53	10.13	10.56	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
Kashui	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	16.45	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	Lungwa Junction	dep.	11.44	14.07	14.55	17.22	18.52	18.52	18.52	18.52	18.52	18.52	18.52
Yeh Tai	dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	17.21	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	Sixiang	dep.	11.53	14.17	15.05	17.32	18.42	18.42	18.42	18.42	18.42	18.42	18.42
Chang An	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.19	17.55	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	Jiashui	dep.	12.01	14.26	15.14	17.41	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61
Chang An	dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	18.14	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	Shanghai North	arr.	12.20	14.46	15.34	18.00	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10
Zah Kou	arr.	11.00	12.09	15.48	18.16	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10													

## KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	19.50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.32	16.37	18.37	Kon Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

ed but Unions are wanted slightly under the official rate of \$840.

Fire Insurances are nominal at last quotations.

Shipping remains unchanged with Douglases at \$85, and Deferred Indos at \$101, but there is slightly more enquiry for the latter stock a little under the rate. Star Ferries at \$29 are without business.

Refineries.—China Sugars have buyers at \$91 and Malabons at \$29.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats could be placed at Tls. 15. Raubats at \$24.50 in request. Tronohs at 25/6, and Uralis at 32/- are nominal. Shells could still be placed at 120/- cum all locally. Kallans at 34/6 are firm.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$68, the market closing with buyers at this rate. Hongkong Docks have buyers at \$112. Shanghai Docks have weakened slightly and could now be obtained at Tls. 92.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—West Points at \$72 are very quiet. Hongkong Land at \$93 are in request. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$98. Centrals have sellers at \$95. Kowloon Land at \$93 are nominal, and Humphreys have changed hands at \$84. Cotton Mills.—In the North Mill Cotton Mill shares remain practically unchanged with very little business passing but the market is firmer. Ewos at Tls. 155 are nominal. Kung Yiks have buyers at Tls. 145 and Yangtzeops at Tls. 53. Shanghai Cottons have been the medium of business at Tls. 124 and close steady at the rate.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have been the medium of fair business at \$48 and are still in good request. China Lights at \$44 have changed hands. Hongkong Tram are on offer at \$44, but Settlement influences apparently brought out some shares at somewhat under this rate.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ended 14th July, 1917.

Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 27 weeks
This year	\$14,414
Last year	15,759
Increase	1,345
Miscellaneous	11,377
China Providents might be placed at \$7.75. China Borneos are nominal at \$7.75. Daily Firms at \$28. Hongkong loss at \$151 after any change. Waterboats are quoted \$13. Ropes could be placed at \$27. Wm. Powells are weak at \$43.	

## Singapore Rubber Auction



# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

An Invoice and B/L for goods shipped to the undersigned c/o J. B. Fearn, from New York, on or about May 26th, 1917, by The La Valliere Co. of New Orleans, La., are declared lost, and the public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same.

F. D. LEE,  
c/o Nanyang Dispensary.

14563

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five per cent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 27th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Shanghai, 13th July, 1917.

14453

## Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,  
Room No. 174. Telephone No. 200  
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.  
By appointment

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that on and after this date W. SOMMER will sign per pro-curation for Knapp & Baxter, Inc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.  
W. B. KNAPP,  
General Manager.  
July 19th, 1917.

14514

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Hardware and Metal Merchants  
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Materials of every description  
for Engineering  
Naval and Marine Stores always  
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We have also Black Dye in stock,  
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General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
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from well-known manufactur-  
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PRICES VERY MODERATE  
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN  
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Orders from outposts and the  
interior are carefully packed,  
and all breakages will be  
promptly made good.  
All kinds of Chinese and  
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Telephone No. 1095.  
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SHIGA & CO.  
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## Lost Delivery Order

One delivery order, dated July 20, 1917, No. 512, for 3,000 pieces of peanut cake and issued by Tah Yue & Co. (大有棧) (on the back of the order was the chop of the undersigned Co.) was lost on a Tram Car July 21. The above order has been declared null and void by the Zung Sheng & Co., (仁誠號) to whom the order was directed, and the public is hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same. Zung Sheng & Co., has notified Tah Yue & Co. This advertisement also appears in the Shunpao and Sinwanpao.

ZUNG SHENG & CO.  
仁誠號

14551

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14319

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Aug.; 3,300 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.;  
3,100 and 5,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000,  
4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000,  
1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

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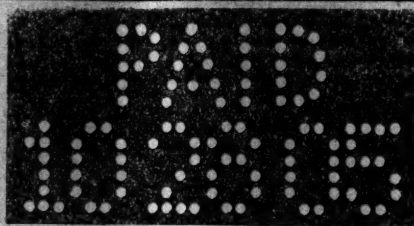
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Only difference from the Genuine Havanas is in price

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SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1" and 1 1/2" Chips and Sand from Hangchow  
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14552

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14503

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comforts for the summer.  
Kitchen and food personally  
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bright home. American guests. Cool  
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14559 J.26.

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Reasonable terms. Apply to Box  
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14564 J.26.27.

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14544 J.28.

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14564 J.26.

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14134

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14565 J.31.

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full particulars apply to Wha Tung  
Co., 39 Kiangse Road. Tel. Cen-  
tral 2496.

14538 A.3.

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14517 J.26.

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14543 J.25.

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14550 J.25.

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14535

WANTED: Reliable Chinese who  
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14529

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14544 J.28.

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14134

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14560 J.27.

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14557 J.26.

FOR SALE, four police-dog pup-  
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14546 J.26.

WANTED, a 3a Kodak. Send  
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14556 J.25.